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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

The Great Problem.

Mobilization of Southern Rifle Clubs.

Object, to Intimidate Returning Boards.

Gen. Sheridan in New Orleans.

Determination of Confederate Democracy

To Force Tilden In at All Hazards.

Should the Doubtful States Go Against Them, There Will Be a Democratic Uprising.

The President Ready for the Emergency.

Swift and Summary Punishment in Store for Those Who Provoke an Outbreak.

The Latest Reports From the Contested States.

Secretary Chandler Still Claims All Three of Them.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1876.

How the New York Democratic Leaders were Sold.

The Democrats sent agents from New York with funds to intimidate or buy up votes in the three doubtful States, and received favorable accounts from the agents before the election. It now appears that the latter pocketed the money. The Democratic leaders in New York are making all their noise on these fictitious figures, and are indignant that the facts do not sustain them.

There is No Probability of Embarrassment from the killing of electors in any of the three doubtful States, if all goes well, and provisions are made to fill vacancies. The ineligibility alleged of one of the Vermont electors is unfounded. It will only be necessary for him to be absent, when the other electors can fill his place. He can also resign his postmastership.

Mobilization of the Southern Rifle Clubs.

Intelligence has been received by the Government of the secret mobilization of the rifle clubs in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, with a view, it is believed, of intimidating the returning boards, and to force the announcement of a Democratic majority, or to take such other steps as their riotous purposes may dictate. In the light of this information, additional precautions have been taken.

Sheridan in New Orleans.

The presence of General Sheridan in New Orleans, it is thought, will have a salutary effect upon all tumultuous assemblies in that quarter. It is intimated that he has at the available troops in his military division not actually in the field against the savages ready for immediate service against any bodies of armed men acting in defiance of law.

Determination of the Confederate Democracy.

The Secretary of War had another lengthy conference with the President today, in which he communicated all late information respecting the situation in the South. He stated that everything was quiet, but that there existed an evident determination in the minds of Southern Democrats to carry those States for Tilden at all hazards. The President intimated to-night that he had received very full and authentic intelligence from reasonable parties in a position to speak, and that Hayes' majority seemed assured; but aside from this, he remarked that he was resolved to have a fair count; that this seemed to be antagonistic to the wishes of the Democratic leaders.

Democratic Uprising in the South.

Though the situation is unchanged, the probability of a Democratic uprising in the South, in the fair count of even Hayes the votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, is daily growing stronger. The President, however, is not to be overawed by any such prospective demonstrations, and if an attempt be made, it will be met with a punishment so summary that the men who undertake it will find a difference between Buchanan in 1861 and Grant in 1876. The killing of United States officers, it is stated, would even now justify decisive measures. It can be stated that the President has no other wish than a fair count and the maintenance of order, and these he will have, and is ready to assert them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, November 13.—The Board of State Canvassers met at ten o'clock today, Messrs. Hayne, Stone, Purvis, Dunn and Cordoza being present. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the board hear oral arguments on the point as to the limitation in which the board can canvass the returns for Presidential electors, and that the argument be limited to half an hour on each side.

General James Connor, on behalf of the Democratic candidates, submitted the following paper in regard to the jurisdiction of the board on behalf of the citizens of the State who were present:

"For the Democratic candidates of the State, we submit that all acts of the General Assembly authorizing the Board of State Canvassers to hear and decide cases under protest or contest that may arise in regard to the election of electors for President and Vice President, members of Congress and all officers elected at any general election held in this State, are in violation of the twenty-sixth paragraph of the Constitution, and therefore void; and in behalf of the parties aforesaid, we demand that the Board of Canvassers now assembled shall not hear or decide any such cases of contest of votes, but shall only act ministerially in ascertaining from returns and statements forwarded by the boards of county canvassers, the persons who received the greatest number of votes for offices for which they were respectively candidates, and declare the same and certify it to the Secretary of State."

The board went into secret session to consider the point raised. After some deliberation the doors were opened and the Secretary of State, Mr. Hayne, President of the board, announced that as the point of jurisdiction was a new one, the board would like to hear the constitutionality of the question argued. One o'clock was fixed as the hour of hearing the argument.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of State Canvassers will canvass the returns of the election for President and Vice President, beginning on the 16th day of November, unless the returns from all the counties have been previously received, and will continue to canvass said returns from day to day until the last day of their session, if it be necessary to do so.

The Board adjourned to meet at one o'clock.

CHARLESTON, November 13.—The Democrats to-day filed a protest against the late election in Charleston county, on the ground of intimidation and irregularity.

COLUMBIA, November 13.—The Board of Canvassers heard an argument this afternoon from Geroy F. Youmans, on behalf of the Democratic citizens. He maintained that the board had no power under the Constitution to alter the result of the election as announced by the county canvassers, and the State Board had no power to change the returns, and could merely consolidate and announce the result.

At the conclusion of his argument the board adjourned until to-morrow morning, when R. B. Elliott, colored, will address the board on behalf of the Republicans. He will insist that the board has ministerial and judicial functions, and that it has the right to canvass and throw out votes in any county where there has been either fraud or intimidation.

Up to his evening returns had been received at the office of the Secretary of State but from eighteen counties, leaving fourteen counties to be heard from. It will take at least a week before the official count is announced. Both parties claim the State, and heavy frauds are charged on *both sides*. Federal troops have been concentrating here for the last two days.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Judge D. K. Carter, of the Supreme Court of this District, has gone to Columbia, S. C., at the request of the President, to be present at the canvass of the vote of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, November 13.—The State Board of Canvassers to decline to furnish any information to night concerning the election. They say that more than two-thirds of the counties have been heard from officially. The Democrat's claim to have their figures from one representative in each board of county managers. They have no doubt of the election of the Democratic State ticket, and Tilden's election is claimed by a smaller majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 14.—There is a possibility that Dean, Democrat, declared elected to Congress in the Third district by a majority of seven votes over Walbridge A. Field, Republican, may be beaten by the latter. A committee of the Board of Aldermen having recounted the votes of the Third district find that counting twenty-five ballots cast for Walbridge A. Field, in the Fourth district, Field has a majority of about fifteen. The ballots cast were on the ticket furnished by the temperance party, and were probably deposited with a view of electing Field. City Solicitor Healy has advised the Board of Aldermen not to count the twenty-five votes, and the question is probably to be left to the Governor and Council for decision.

VERMONT.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The *World* has a dispatch from Montpelier, Vt., suggesting a new complication in the election for President. The dispatch is as follows:

Henry N. Sollace, one of the Republican Presidential electors elect, is postmaster of Bridgeport, and, therefore, ineligible to the place to which he has been elected. This fact raises the question whether his Democratic opponent cannot contest the election, and cause a vote for Tilden, thus deciding the national contest.

MONTPELIER, November 13.—The disqualification of Henry N. Sollace, one of the Republican electors, who is Postmaster at Bridgeport, will make no difference in the electoral vote of the State, as by State laws the Legislature can fill vacancy.

BOSTON, November 13.—Henry N. Sollace, of Bridgeport, Vermont, Republican Presidential elector, against whose eligibility a question has been raised on the ground of holding the office of postmaster, in an interview to-day stated that his resignation as postmaster is already in the hands of the Postmaster General.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The Republicans state that they have information that East Baton Rouge has gone Republican three hundred majority. The Democrats claimed it by 600 in the tables published up to Saturday night, and the city vote was put down at 9,700 majority for the Democrats. The official count shows 10,016 majority for Tilden. Additional returns from parishes do not materially change the result as telegraphed on Saturday. Of the votes polled the Democrats claim to have about 8,000 majority. The Republicans, however, still claim they have carried the State, and that Packard will be the next Governor of Louisiana.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 13.—Hon. J. C. Wilson, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and Hon. Sidney Clark, ex member of Congress, at the instance of leading Republicans of this State, left to-day for New Orleans.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—The contest over Congressmen in the Third and Fourth districts is not yet decided, and perhaps cannot be until the official vote is received. In the Third Luttrell, Democrat, is slightly ahead on incomplete returns. In the Fourth Pacheco, Republican, is probably elected by a small majority, but some precincts are yet unheard from.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Official returns from fifty-five counties in this State give Hayes 14,980 majority, leaving eleven counties to hear from, which in 1875 gave a Republican majority of 61.

COLORADO.

DENVER, November 13.—The statement that no provision has been made by the Legislature of Colorado to fill vacancies in the electoral college is erroneous. The first act passed by the Legislature of this State amply provides for filling any vacancy that may occur.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, November 13.—The Democrats this morning claim the election of Harrzell, Democrat, to Congress in the Eighteenth district by twenty majority.

FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* in Florida, telegraphs from Tallahassee, that if the votes actually are fairly counted, the Republican majority will be from 1,200 to 2,000. It cannot fall below 1,000 votes.

VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, November 13.—Jorgenson, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Fourth Virginia district by over 1,000 majority.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 13.—Latest returns from this (the Third) Congressional district indicate the election of Cravens, Democrat, over McClure, Republican.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—The vote for President in Butler county, Ky., gave Cooper 448, one less than Tilden.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, November 13.—Semi official returns from all the counties of Ohio are now in, and show a majority for Hayes of 7,332.

The Excitement Subsiding in New York.

NEW YORK, November 13.—There was little excitement on the streets this morning, concerning the disputed result of the Presidential election. The crowd was a little larger than usual, and knots of men stood around the bulletin board, but there was a marked absence of the eagerness manifested last week. Printing House Square was comparatively deserted, and there was only the usual number of loungers in City Hall Park. There was absolutely nothing political doing at either the Republican or Democratic headquarters. A quietness very much like stagnation has taken possession of both places.

Chicagoans Going to New Orleans.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Senator John A. Logan having declined to accept the invitation to make one of the party which is to visit New Orleans, believing that there would be an impropriety in his doing so, since the matter of the Louisiana vote will probably come before the United States Senate, Hon. C. B. Farwell, J. M. Beardsley, a lawyer of Rock Island, and Messrs Taylor and Haven, merchants of Chicago, have gone from this place.

Not Worth Denying.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13.—Secretary Chandler says there is no foundation whatever for the report telegraphed from New Orleans to some Northern journals, that he has telegraphed to Governor Kellogg that Louisiana must be counted for Hayes at all hazards, and that Kellogg has given assurance it will be so counted. Secretary Chandler emphatically denies that he has either asked or received any such assurance.

Party Leaders in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The following party leaders are at the St. Charles Hotel, having arrived to-day *via* Jackson: Judge Dodrille, Senator Lyman Trumbull, F. H. Smith, Chicago; George B. Smith, Springfield, Ills.; Governor Palmer, Illinois; John W. Stevenson, Kentucky; George W. Julian, Indianapolis; J. B. Stallo, Stanley Matthews, E. F. Noyes, Job E. Stevenson, Cincinnati; General McDonald, F. B. McDonald, John Love, N. Munson, Indianapolis; W. T. Hamilton, Maryland; L. V. Bogy, John B. Martin, Charles Gibson, St. Louis; George D. Smith, Wisconsin; J. G. Brodhead, St. Louis; D. Hone, Major Beardsley, C. B. Farwell and C. Irving Duty, Maryland, and several others.

Ex-Governors Curtin and Bigler, Hon. Samuel J. Randall and M. P. Handy, of Pennsylvania; Colonel John C. Burnly, Major T. O'Conner, J. M. Keating, W. H. Carroll, of Tennessee; S. Ottendorfer, of New York.

The Democratic committee have complete returns, made up from duplicate lists of the supervisors, showing Tilden's majority in the State to be 8,107, by which majority they claim they have carried the State. The returns show Nichols' majority nearly 9,000. This city is very quiet. The politicians are anxiously awaiting the action of the Returning Board, which by law is required to meet ten days after the election.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, sent to General Wallihan, at Grenada, the following dispatch: "Reports of official returns signed by the commissioners and supervisors show a clear majority for Tilden of 7,537. In several instances the Republican officials refused to sign the returns, and from a few Republican parishes no report of the official count has been received. In these the Republican figures are adopted in the above estimate. The Republicans claim that the returns from these parishes may be revised, changed and put in shape so as to give a Republican majority of about 1,500 or 2,000. The people of New Orleans, though profoundly agitated, are quiet, and there is not the slightest purpose to disturb the public peace. The proposition to place the counting of the vote under the supervision of honorable men of both parties from a distance meets the cordial concurrence of the entire community. The sending of troops here is regarded as a promise and guarantee of support and impunity to the Returning Board in the action it is expected to take. Wells and Anderson are the principals of the Returning Board, two colored persons, one of them without education, being with them. They are the same persons who acted in 1874, and whose fraudulent returns occasioned the invasion of the Legislature by General Sheridan, and were set aside by the Congressional committee, of which William A. Wheeler was a member. After Sheridan had expelled certain members of the Louisiana Legislature, Wells was rewarded by being made Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, and Anderson had a member of his family appointed to the Military or Naval Academy. Kellogg and Packard are universally believed to be concerned in the corrupt and fraudulent midnight order of Durell and the seizure of the capitol in 1872, and also in the invasion of the Capitol in 1874. Kellogg, Packard, Wells and Anderson stand condemned as infamous, and nothing but mistrust and discredit attaches to what they say or do, and what they touch they contaminate. These men have been encouraged and maintained in a course of conduct contrary to the Constitution and the laws and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The order to the army to concentrate in New Orleans is a stage toward the overturn of constitutional liberty and the establishment of a military despotism. If this policy succeeds, no Presidential election hereafter will be made except under the direction of the army."

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—General John Coburn, of this city, General Law Wallace, of Crawfordsville, and Hon. Will Cumtack, of Greesburg, this State, left for New Orleans to-night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Complications.

THE WAR CLOUD AGAIN LOWERING—ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CZAR'S SPEECH,

LONDON, November 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Once more darkness has fallen over the prospects of peace. That it will lift again we may hope, but the news that comes from St. Petersburg and Constantinople gives us warning that what is called feeling may yet conquer wisdom, and that a certain degree of insatiety already threatens to creep into the judgments of those upon whom depend the tremendous issues of peace or war. The speech of the Czar is not the most alarming incident of the times, but it is far from pleasant reading.

The Turkish Government, who are said to be deeply stirred by the injustice done to their nation and by the ill return their enemies make for all their moderation, are stated to have telegraphed instructions to their representatives abroad to the following effect: "We desire peace which can without a conference, but we must have guarantees for the integrity of our territory before we can admit the recommendations or request. We consider it an evil, if we have a fatal opportunity, to accept a conference upon the internal affairs of the Empire. If Europe has propositions to make to us, let the signatory Powers of the treaty of Paris make them collectively, and we will reply yes or no." Such is the account given of the attitude of the Turkish Government, and if it be correct, it is easier to divert than to doubt the seriousness of the news. No comment could enhance the gravity of so critical a situation as it reveals. If the temper too plainly indicated in this haughty message is really dominant at Constantinople, the prospect is a gloomy one indeed.

STRONG WAR FEELING IN RUSSIA—RUSSIAN OFFICERS ORDERED HOME FROM SERVIA.

LONDON, November 13.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says the Czar's speech has found a general and enthusiastic echo throughout the Russian Empire. Town councils, clubs, trades, merchants, guilds, the clergy, and in fact all classes unanimously declare without qualification their joyful readiness to contribute to and fulfill the intentions which the Czar's words and the Empire might make for the protection of the interests of Russia. They place their forces and all their resources at the disposal of the Government, to provide the necessary means.

A special to the Paris *Temps* from Belgrade says that the Russian Government has received instructions to send back to Russia immediately all Russian officers who have not resigned their commissions in the Russian army.

PLAIN TALK FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 14.—The *Post* publishes a paragraph in a very conspicuous form, confirming the news that Russia is about to mobilize her army. The following sentence is a striking feature of the paragraph: "It is no secret that public opinion here has viewed the Russian proposition for the occupation of Turkish territory as a protest for aggression; and taking our stand on the treaty of Paris, we are prepared to resist the invasion of Turkish territory." The paragraph continues as follows: "The question at issue, however, if all parties are truly bent upon a peaceful solution, ought to be capable of being dealt with in a spirit of conciliation. We do not but hope, therefore, that an issue may be found which may avoid war." The foregoing is printed in what is usually considered a semi-official form. Several announcements recently made by the *Post* in a similar manner have proved correct.

RUSSIA'S ACCEPTANCE OF ENGLAND'S PROPOSAL—AN IMPORTANT "IF."

LONDON, November 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says Russia's acceptance of England's conference proposal seems to be as complete and unreserved as could be desired. This would be satisfactory, were it not for the preliminary meeting which is to precede the conference. General Ignatieff has been urging the commencement of this meeting. There is not, however, much chance of its commencing until all the plenipotentiaries have arrived in Constantinople. The English and Austrain ammassadors have received instructions not to engage in such meeting until further orders. One cannot but view such preliminary meetings with suspicion, for the programme of a conference being the work of the principal Powers, and the elaboration of a programme being the work of the principal conference, it is difficult to see what may be the use of the preliminary meeting, except to furnish an opportunity for destroying the programme itself.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, November 13.—A public meeting of seven thousand citizens has been held here, at which it was resolved that an association be formed for promoting military preparations.

THE CZAR AT HOME.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.—The Czar has arrived at Tsarskoselo, the Imperial residence near this city.

CONCENTRATION OF TURKISH TROOPS—NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

VIENNA, November 13.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes intelligence from Constantinople that the Turkish forces in the neighborhood of Erzeroum will shortly number 120,000. A camp will be formed at Schumla for the corps now stationed at Nisch, and 150,000 men of Dervisch Pasha's army. Battalions from Yemen, Damascus and Aleppo pass through Constantinople daily *en route* for Schumla. The fleet of Turkish ironclads is being divided into three squadrons, one of which will remain in the Bosphorus, two cruise in the Mediterranean, and the other, under command of Admiral Hobart Pasha, cruise in the Black Sea.

DIFFERENT ENGLISH VIEWS.

LONDON, November 13.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at a Conservative banquet in Bristol to-night, alluded to the Eastern complication. He said the Powers were not actuated by jealousy. He believed the Czar's speech had been misunderstood. He would not attempt to forecast what would happen if the conference failed, but he most confidently believed there was every reasonable probability of a peaceful settlement. Right Hon. Goschen also spoke in Bristol to-night at a dinner of the Liberal party. He declared there was an imminent possibility of England's engaging in a war, of which every Englishman ought to be ashamed. He deprecated Lord Beaconsfield's defense of Russia. He thought the proposed conference would lead to no good, and feared the peace of Europe was in imminent jeopardy.

THE PORTE CANNOT STATE ITS VIEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 13.—The newspapers here announce that the Porte has decided that it cannot state its views as to the proposal for a conference until it knows exactly what points will be discussed.

FAILURE OF CONFERENCE PROJECT CONSIDERED CERTAIN—STARTLING RUMORS.

LONDON, November 14.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the failure of the conference project is considered there as almost certain. The same impression prevails in Vienna. Among other sensational reports circulated is one that Russia has chartered seventy steamers in the Black Sea ports for the transportation of troops, and will thus avoid the necessity of crossing the Danube, and be able to attempt a landing near the promontory of Karaburun. It is also reported that the land owners of South Russia have offered the Czar 5,000,000 roubles.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, on the contrary, asserts that all the Powers have agreed to the preliminary conference. Turkey having repeatedly declared that the contemplated reforms cannot be confined to her rebel provinces, a reply has been given that the Sultan may extend the reforms to other territories, but Europe will supervise their application only in Bosnia, Bulgaria and Herzegovinia. The same dispatch states that Russia proposes to levy all duties in gold from January. This is tantamount to increasing her tariff twenty per cent.

THE VERY LATEST—WAR SAID TO BE RESOLVED ON IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 14.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says Russia's war preparations are too public to cause alarm.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris, reviewing the situation, says: The inmost conviction of the most anxious observers is that the apparently disinterested Powers are resolute to cause an embroilment. The question whether the conference is to be warlike or pacific will be to decide. When the time arrives for Count Andrassy to speak, his words will prove whether Austria is ready to run a fresh risk by obeying her neighbor and master. Every one says Austria is being both solicited by Russia and urged by Germany to join action with Russia.

A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Daily News* says Russia consuls are being withdrawn from the interior of Turkey.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna special reports that in the highest quarters it is considered the situation has not become less pacific. The Sultan will not refuse his consent to the preliminary meeting of ambassadors. The conference will follow in due course. The writer adds: "I hear on the best authority that the Czar's speech was intended to take the national movement out of the hands of the slavonic societies, not as a menace." Other special correspondents take gloomy views of the state of affairs.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatches report that the Russian journals say war is resolved on.

Spain.

THEATER BURNED AND LIVES LOST.

MADRID, November 13.—The Circus Theater has been distroyed by fire. It is reported that some lives were lost in the building.

Great Britian.

THE STRATHCLYDE CASE—CONVICTION OF CAPTAIN KEYN QUASHED.

LONDON, November 13.—Lord Chief Justice Coburn to-day delivered judgment in the case of the Queen against Captain Keyn, of the steamer Franconia, which sunk the steamer Strathclyde in the Channel. His Lordship says the conviction of Keyn must be quashed from want of jurisdiction.

BARK RUN DOWN.

A Greek bark was run down in the Channel on Saturday. Eight of the crew perished.

A HEAVY GALE ON THE COAST.

LONDON, November 13.—A heavy gale prevailed on the coast on Saturday and Sunday nights, and a number of shipping disasters are reported.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CONSTABLE MAXWELL.

LONDON, November 14.—William Constable Maxwell, Baron Herries, of Scotland, is dead.

Italy.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CASE OF THE POPE'S DEATH.

LONDON, November 13.—The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a report which has been presented to the King of Italy by his ministers, regarding the measures to be taken by the Italian Government at the death of his Holiness the Pope. The ministers propose, immediately after the Pope's death, to occupy the neighborhood of the Vatican by military. The Prefect of Rome will request certain Papal officials to assist at viewing the body and other necessary formalities. If this be refused the Prefect will forcibly enter the Vatican, accompanied by the Syndic, and also by physicians, notaries and witnesses, who, after viewing the body, will send a certificate of inquest to the Cardinal Deacon. A seal will be attached to the furniture in the Pope's departments and remain so until after the removal of the body. After twenty days the body will be at the disposal of the clergy.

The report also recommends that the Prefect be instructed, after viewing the Pope's body, to take possession of the most important Papal insignia, including the fisherman's ring, and deliver them with the certificate of inquest to the Cardinal Deacon.

Portugal.

HURRICANE AT LISBON.

LONDON, November 13.—There has been a hurricane at Lisbon.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, November 31.—The steamship Sardinian, from Montreal, has arrived.

WASHINGTON.

PARDON OF WILLIAM O. AVERY.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The President to-day signed the pardon for William O. Avery, now confined in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, for complicity in the whisky frauds. The friends of William McKee express absolute confidence that he will be pardoned within a day or two.

COMMISSION FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The joint commission appointed to frame a bill for the organization of the army met at the War Department to-day, but all the members not being present, the commission adjourned until next Thursday.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following decisions were rendered: The United States *vs.* Leveriere & Grant, error to the Circuit Court for Minnesota. The defendants in error in this case were indicted for selling liquor in the Indian country; as it appeared that the territory where the offense was committed was a portion of the State of Minnesota, the court below sustained a demurrer to the indictment, holding that the effect of the admission of Minnesota into the Union was to withdraw this territory from the Indian country. It is here held that as the prohibition was extended to the lands when ceded by the Indians to the United States, the provisions of the treaty still apply to them. The fact that the territory is within the limits of Minnesota is a mere incident, and not the foundation of the prohibition. The act of Congress imported into the treaty applies alike to all Indian tribes occupying a particular country, whether within or without State lines, and as it is based exclusively on Federal authority over Indian matter, there is no disturbance of the principle of State equality. The power to make treaties with Indian tribes, it is said, is co-extensive with the power to make treaties with foreign nations. Reversed, with directions to try the indictment.

THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Has adjourned until December 13th, to allow counsel to prepare cases for the third and final call of the calendar. The amount involved in the cases remaining to be tried is $1,282,932. Deducting from this amount the cases of the Peruvian Government for the loss of guano by the destruction of the Rockingham and Express, the remaining cases will amount to $563,924. A short court has already decided that only loyal citizens of the United States can recover damages, it is thought the Peruvian cases will be dismissed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a Murderer.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., November 13.—Francis Grappatte, convicted of murder in the second degree, hanged himself in his cell last night.

Murder at Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, November 13.—Lewis, the colored man shot by Vickers, Friday, died this morning.

Railroad Conductor Shot by Tramps.

CLEVELAND, O., November 13.—Cornelius H. Crall, freight conductor of the C., C. C. and I. R. R., was shot by a tramp at Shelby, O., yesterday. Three tramps got aboard the train, and refusing to pay fare, Mr. Crall took one of their hats and at Shelby got off the train to buy something to eat. The tramps followed him, all three of them drawing revolvers and firing at him, one shot taking effect in the breast, inflicting a serious, if not a fatal wound. The tramps were arrested.

Serious Outcome of Domestic Troubles.

DETROIT, MICH., November 13.—A murderous shooting affair occurred about three miles east of Lansing, about midnight last night, in which C. Waynes was killed, J. F. Marley, his father-in-law, fatally wounded, and two or three others seriously wounded. Several of the parties belong to that city. Domestic troubles the cause.

An Unprovoked Murder.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—James B. Harvey, whose murder was telegraphed from Memphis a few days since, left Louisville in response to telegrams from Evansville to come there and accept work. He was telegraphed to come to Austin, Miss., whither he went. On getting off the boat he was asked by three men if his name was Harvey, and on answering yes, was killed. His family here have no idea as to who telegraphed him, and are of opinion that he was sent for to be murdered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAVANNAH, November 13.—A large fire in the depot cotton yard of the Georgia Central Railroad to-night destroyed one warehouse, twenty empty cars and about one thousand bales of cotton. The fire is still burning, with the wind high and in the direction of some ten thousand bales. White and colored people are working shoulder to shoulder to save the cotton. The fire has been burning since 8:40 this evening.

Three thousand bales of cotton, twenty empty cars and twenty cars loaded with freight were burned. The fire is under control. The warehouse contained fertilizers which were also destroyed.

TOPEKA, KS., November 13.—The Lincoln school building, the best in the city, having 500 children in it, took fire this forenoon from a defective flue. For a time there was a great panic among the children, but the coolness of the teachers succeeded in getting all out without injury. The loss will be about $500.

How the Democrats Falsify the News.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Secretary Chandler had an interview with the President to-day. He expressed his confidence that Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina had gone for Hayes. This morning Secretary Chandler received the following dispatch:

TALLAHASSEE, November 12.—As to the rumors regarding Senator Conover, he has this morning unequivocally declared to me, in the presence of three witnesses, that he has sent no telegram which did not claim the State as certain for the Republicans. This morning, just before leaving for the North, he telegraphed to New York that the State had gone Republican beyond question. We are certainly safe.

M. L. STERNS.

Sailing Under False Colors.

CHICAGO, November 13.—William Young & Co., commission merchants, doing an extensive business on the Board of Trade here, have been greatly annoyed of late by receiving letters concerning shipments and consignments to W. Young & Co., about which they have no knowledge. It is stated that the firm of W. Young & Co., who are located on West Van Buren street, is an irresponsible corporation, who have been sending out soliciting consignments, for the original house from which patrons will be deceived and ship goods under the impression that they are a branch of William Young & Co. It is believed the house are attempting to do business on the credit of William Young & Co., and under the similarity of name.

Earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The official earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for August were $1,365,175 85; same month last year, $1,015,458 73; September earnings, $1,305,985.99; same month last year, $1,155,-301 76; net earnings for August, $926,158 16, an increase of $362,920 52; net earnings for September, $774,960 59; increase, $101,217 92.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

There was a new phase of the Moulton-Beecher case yesterday. Mr. Moulton declines to submit to the removal of the trial of his case to Delaware county. In pursuance of this determination the suit has been discontinued, Moulton paying the costs.

Yesterday morning a man named William Johns, traveling with his wife, ticketed from Chattanooga to Jefferson, Texas, threw himself from the car window near Arkadelphia, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. He was but slightly hurt, and as the cars were returning, threw himself under the wheel and was instantly killed. No cause is known for the rash act.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Colder, northerly winds, rising barometer, cloudy weather and light rain or snow, possibly followed by clearing weather.

Three steamers have arrived at Havana from Spain since last report, with 3,000 troops and four generals. General-in-Chief Martinez Campos, with his staff, left that city on Sunday night to take the field.

The third annual meeting of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association commenced in Memphis yesterday with field trials. The shooting tournament opens on Thursday. The attendance of visitors is large and the weather fine.

The Marine Bank of St. Paul, Minn., established under the State law, suspended yesterday morning. No particulars as to assets or liabilities yet. The failure is attributed to mismanagement and not to any misappropriation of funds. One of the directors states positively that the assets are in excess of liabilities, but that it is not possible at this time to say how soon a settlement can be made with the creditors.

Cold Water Army.

Lafayette Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last night by the Cold Water Army. The exercises commenced by the choir singing "Coronation," which was rendered with fine effect. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Methorn. An able address was delivered by the Rev. C. Smith, of the Smithfield M. E. Church. The gentleman dwelt eloquently on the duty of saving the boys; they being saved, the women could in the whisky frauds. The friends of Young—"The Poor Child of the Drunkard," by a young miss, Belle Tomer. Declamation—"The Glass of Cold Water," was spoken by Miss Mollie Lawman. Dialogue—"Seven Moons in the Glass," by the 25th regiment. This piece called forth rapturous applause.

The second part consisted of a tableaux, License; select reading—"Satan's address to the Rum Seller" by Miss Jennie Pugh; song, by Master Jessie Wills; declamation, "The Coming Man," by Master David S. Starr; quartette—Lloyd's class; address by L. M. Boyer; declamation—"Drunkard's Defense" Miss Essie Flinn; declamation by a newsboy; song—"Mamma is in Heaven" Miss Ida Scandrett; dialogue—"The Old and the New" by Misses Mary Gatewood and Ettie Lowry; declamation—"Power of Habit," Miss Mollie Lawman; song—"Trues in Gold" Miss Katie Beck; select reading—"Independence Bell" Miss Garnet Robinson; song—"Male Flirt" Miss Mollie Lawman; declamation, "Let us stand firm," by Master David S. Starr, closing with the tableaux—Prohibition.

This first public demonstration of the cold water army was a decided success, which was well attested by a densely packed audience that remained until the close of the exercises.

As each and all of the performers did well the parts allotted to them, it is unnecessary to give any praise to particular performers.

Owing to the lateness of the hour a number of pieces had to be omitted. A song was sung by Master Harry Slocum, which elicited much applause owing to his youth and excellent manner. Miss Mollie by special request sung "Male Flirt," which was applauded loudly. Little Garnett Robison in her declamation, "The Independence Bell," rendered her part in a most pleasing manner, and elicited hearty applause. All in fact did well and gave the liveliest satisfaction to the large audience present.

Died of His Injuries.

At ten o'clock last night Edward Finch, who was struck on the head on Monday of last week, near the Opera House entrance, died of his injuries, at his residence, on Cary alley, South Side. Mr. Finch, at the time he received the death wound, was standing on the sidewalk, looking at the Republican procession. A row occurred between the members of a marching club and some roughs on the street, and there is no doubt that the deceased received a blow intended for another, as he was a quiet, inoffensive old man, and was not engaged in the melee. He was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a large family. Deceased had for the last few years held the position of foreman of track repairers on the Birmingham Railway.

Committed for Larceny.

Mr. John Lautenshager is proprietor of a store on Ohio street, Allegheny, and the other night he granted permission to Charles Wilson, a colored man, to sleep in his store until morning. When daylight dawned he missed a gold coin valued at $2 50, that was suspended as a charm on his watch chain. Wilson was suspected of perpetrating the theft, and when making inquiries at the various cigar and liquor shops to ascertain if it had been tendered in payment, the identical piece of coin was found in possession of Mrs. Snyder, who had received it in payment for drinks. Wilson was arrested on information made and yesterday morning had a hearing before Mayor Phillips, resulting in his committal to jail for trial at court to answer the charge of larceny.

Allegheny Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Physiaian to the Board of Health of Allegheny, reports twenty-six deaths in that city for the week ending Saturday, November 11th, from the following causes: Accident, 1; softening of the brain, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; diphtheritis, 1; general debility, 1; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; congestion of liver, 1; meningitis, 1, pneumonitis, 1; smallpox, 7; hemorhage, 1; ulceration of throat, 1; varioloid, 1. Total, 26; males, 12; females, 14.

THOMAS BREEN, who murdered Patrick Hughes near Walker's Mills, in September last, and who was arrested at Mount Sterling, Ill., a few days ago, was brought to the city on Sunday by Detective Wilmot, who lodged his prisoner in jail.

DESTITUTE WOMEN.

Ninth Annual Report of the Temporary Home.

Mrs. J. S. Collins, Secretary of the Home for Destitute Women makes the ninth annual report of the work as follows:

Another year, with its joys and sorrows, its opportunities of doing and receiving good, has passed beyond recall, and it already seems like a half remembered dream.

In entering upon a new year may it be with higher resolves, that if spared we sh

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1876.

FOUND dead in a rebel ditch: The Democratic party.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last month, amounted to $4,342,005.

IT LOOKS as though the people had pulled the hide off the party of sham "reform."

EACH State may by law provide for filling an electoral vacancy caused by death in the interim of an election and the meeting of the electoral college.

THE aggregate values of grain and other shipments by sea from San Francisco have never before been so large as they were during the past month. The total value, according to the San Francisco *Call*, was $4,506,600. The shipments of treasure during the same time were $4,734,500.

THE latest Hayes ode reads, "Thou art so near and yet so far."—*Post.*

But, like a new planet, he is steadily swinging nearer and nearer into our ken. Meanwhile, we beg leave to congratulate our contemporary on its great influence on its native heath as a party organ.

THE street railways of Philadelphia, as well as the steam railroads having termini in that city, are commencing to reduce the amount of the rolling stock to suit the reduced requirements of the traveling public in consequence of the closing of the Centennial Exhibition, and there is said to be a good deal of live stock for sale at very low values.

THE Springfield *Republican* concedes the election of HAYES, and adds the following gentle reminder to the losing party:

It was the making Colorado a new State that has lost Mr. Tilden the Presidency. But for her three votes, Mr. Tilden's 184 would be a majority of two, without either Florida, South Carolina or Louisiana. And it was the Democratic House of Representatives that did it!

ON SATURDAY last Don Cameron passed through this city on his way to the South, and we have the best authority for saying that he directed the editors of the *Gazette* and COMMERCIAL to keep up the claim of Hayes' election, and pay no attention to any returns from the three disputed States, that they would come in all right in due time.—*Post.*

So far as the COMMERCIAL is concerned, the above statement is a falsehood made out of whole cloth.

OWING, probably, or at least partially, to the excitement over the Presidential question, the shipment of grain, during the last week in October, fell off 500,000 bushels from the figures that had previously been quoted. Although the business of the year has been very bad, each of the grain centers outside of New York have increased their proportions. The following table from the *Public* shows the present ratio for the twenty-eight weeks ending October 28:

	1876.	Per ct.	1875.	Per ct.
New York	50,123,623	44.0	46,102,541	37.8
Philadelphia	22,575,349	17.5	11,023,005	9.8
Baltimore	15,872,992	12.2	8,775,572	7.3
Montreal	16,702,729	11.2	18,998,118	14.2
Boston	13,142,138	10.4	10,977,256	9.4
Portland	1,760,756	1.4	1,760,088	1.4
Total	120,247,170	100.0	112,388,580	100.0

AT THE present rate of increase the State of Rhode Island will within a very few years have more foreigners than natives. While the American born population of the State has increased 1,490 annually for the past ten years, or less than thirteen per cent., the Irish has increased 2,578 a year, and the whole foreign population 5,275 a year, or over eighty per cent. The Providence *Journal* says:

It is noteworthy, and certainly ought to shut the mouths of the Democrats who have complained so much of the illiberality of the suffrage in Rhode Island, that their party has now become responsible for the restriction of the ballot, as the Republican towns generally voted for the suffrage amendment, Tuesday, and the Democratic ones against it.

THE Democratic fire-eaters of South Carolina and Louisiana appear to be bent on mischief. The Board of State Canvassers of the former State will begin the canvass of votes next Thursday, and it is stated that orders have been issued to the White League rifle clubs to concentrate in Columbia, "where the board will hold its sessions. There are also indications of attempted Democratic interference with the Returning Board of Louisiana. The Government, however, will in each case afford full protection to the legal authorities in the performance of their sworn duty, and if any attempt is made to overbear an honest verdict by outside pressure and intimidation, woe be to those who undertake it.

THE victories of Germany at Sedan and Sadowa have been followed by reverses on the Stock Exchange, and defeat at our Centennial Exposition. The people are also beginning to see that they may be yet more completely routed at the approaching Exposition at Paris in 1878, and to suspect that their disadvantage is the ruling motive in the French preparations. Hence the German manufacturers are working assiduously for the establishment of a thoroughly protective system, and a large share of the deliberations of the Government is occupied with this subject, while nearly the entire press has yielded itself up to the discussion of trade, finance and political economy, and the practical application of the latter for the relief of the present stringency.

THE New York *Mail* speaks the simple truth when it says that had the Republican party courageously and faithfully done its duty toward the colored voters of the South, the past four years, there is no chance to doubt that Mississippi and Alabama, as well as South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, would have chosen HAYES electors last Tuesday. Whatever of anxiety may now be felt by Republicans as to the risk of our being cheated out of the votes of either of the three latter States, should lead them to revive the past, and to inquire whether a fearless fidelity to our obligations to the freed-men would not have been the best policy, as well as the most worthy of the party that has always been successful in proportion as it has had the courage of its convictions.

IT appears that the reports heretofore published concerning the ravages of the yellow fever in Savannah only partially indicated the dreadful truth. Official statistics show that the total deaths from that disease, from September 1st to October 28th, aggregated 817. From other diseases there were 380 deaths, making a total mortality during that time of 1,197. The total daily average of deaths during that time was 20, 9 whites, 863 died; of negroes, 324. Among the dead were two doctors, seven apothecaries' assistants, seven policemen, two Protestant clergymen, and five Sisters of Charity. The money loss of the city during this period is estimated at one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which includes 50,000 bales of cotton, diverted to Charleston and other places.

THE evidence accumulates of a Republican triumph after the most desperate contest in our political history, and after the larger portion of the Republican party had accepted, with tolerable resignation, the assurance of defeat. The election of HAYES over TILDEN will lend additional interest and importance to the next session of Congress, which begins in less than three weeks. The session is almost certain to be a stormy one. In addition to any possible excitement or trouble about counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President, there are many other causes for expecting an exciting session. When the House adjourned last summer, it left the Southern claims bills and various other legislation demanded by the South, pending, to be acted upon during the coming winter. In view of the undeniable fact that the South wields the power of the Democratic party, and can compel that party to do whatsoever it pleases, it will be very apt to be arrogant in its eagerness to reap the spoils while there is yet opportunity, and to assume the leadership in legislation to which its preponderance of strength in the party entitles it. The Northern Democratic leaders will find their energy and their parliamentary skill tasked to the utmost to restrain the impetuosity and resist the demands of their Southern masters, while the arrogance and bullying tone of the latter toward the Republicans will, doubtless, be more irritating than ever before.

HAS the great multiplication of labor-saving implements anything to do with the diminished employment for human labor? In some departments of trade it may have, while in others it certainly has not. The sewing machine is one of the most important of modern appliances for saving manual toil, and yet it is scarcely to be doubted that more men and women find employment in sewing than before the era of the sewing machine. The principal reason for this is, that all garments manufactured—and especially those for the use of women and children—are much more elaborately wrought than ever before. The "Biddy" of to-day will have more stitching and flouncing and braiding than the mistress of a generation ago, and the sewing machine has vastly increased rather than diminished the demand for this kind of labor. On the other hand, it is claimed by some political economists that many modern inventions curtail employment, notably the locomotive. The subject is discussed in a little volume entitled "Talks About Labor," by J. N. LARNED, of Buffalo. He quotes from Dr. ENGEL, a German statistician, who has collected the statistics of the steam power of the world, to show that it has increased to about three million horse-power for stationary engines and ten million for locomotives. This is equivalent to the labor of 25,000,000 horses, which would require the cultivation of an area of soil capable of feeding 75,000,000 human beings. Mr. LARNED thinks we find in this some explanation of the fact that the horses in the United States increased only fourteen per cent. between 1860 and 1870, against forty-four per cent. between 1850 and 1860. Most of this added fourteen per cent. in the last decade was of horses for pleasure purposes. Mr. LARNED calculates that, as compared with the efficiency of human labor one hundred years ago, man's labor now in the production of clothing has been multiplied by ten, in the production of shelter by five, and in the production of food by four, and that upon the average the same number of laborers produce six times as much now as in 1776. It must be borne in mind, however, that the wants of society are multiplied as the facilities for supplying those wants are increased; and in order to get at the true statement of the case, it might be well for some political economist to calculate how far human labor would be benefited if the steam engine, the locomotive, the cotton gin, the power loom, the reaper and mower, the sewing machine and the hundred other labor saving inventions were put out of existence. The statistician would doubtless not proceed very far in this backward direction until he would discover that the present state of affairs is much better than any that could possibly have resulted from staying the hand of progress during the last century.

OF ALL times this is the hour when good sense and good temper should constrain the editorial pen. He who, in the present crisis of national affairs, plays the part of an alarmist, or seeks to inflame partisan prejudice, deserves reprobation at the hands of all rightminded citizens. The hour calls for the utmost sobriety of journalistic utterance, yet the *Post*, in anticipation of Republican victories in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, raises a mad and violent outcry against Secretaries CHANDLER and CAMERON, and the Republican authorities of those States, charging that the latter can only be carried for the Republicans by fraud, and intimating that if HAYES shall be declared elected by their vote, resistance and revolution will inevitably follow. In its issue of yesterday it used the following language:

We do not hesitate to say it [the situation] is grave—nay, more than that, it is threatening. Unless the patriotic people, regardless of party, in all parts of the country, rise in their majesty and might and compel these bad men, these jobbers with their infernal honor, these gamblers who are bent on the ruin and ruin policy, to abstain from the desperate plot in which they are engaged, the consequences will be terrible.

What ground has the *Post* for the statement, or the inference, that the election in those States has not been strictly legal and fair, so far as the Republicans are concerned? All of them have been Republican for years; with a fair vote, all of them would be Republican to-day by much larger majorities than they are reported to have given. It is, therefore, the baldest assumption to allege that they have been carried by fraud. Had they gone Democratic, there would have been the best of grounds for a suspicion that unfair and dishonest means had been used to secure such a result; and as a matter of fact, the only reports which have so far come from either State intimating a result to violence, such as the breaking of ballot boxes, interference with the registration and the like, for the purpose of affecting the result, show the attempts to have been made by Democrats. So far as now appears, the State laws have been in every case complied with by the local authorities; and not the slightest evidence of irregularity on the part of any Republican official has been presented. The whole trouble is that the Democratic managers are disappointed, and to cover their confusion they set up this cry of fraud, coupling with it threats of rebellion and war. It was in the same way the same party met the fact of LINCOLN's election; but they make an egregious mistake if they suppose that the facts or figures as to the result in any State whatever, can be influenced or altered by blusters of this sort, which are as futile as they are contemptible.

THERE have been two occasions in which the election of President devolved upon the House of Representatives. In 1800 THOMAS JEFFERSON received seventy-three votes for President, AARON BURR seventy-three, JOHN ADAMS sixty-five, C. C. PINCKNEY sixty-four, JOHN JAY one. The electoral vote for JEFFERSON and BURR being equal no choice was made, and the House of Representatives proceeded to ballot for President. On the thirty-sixth ballot ten States voted for JEFFERSON, four for BURR, and two blank. JEFFERSON was declared elected President and BURR Vice President. This was a memorable contest, and caused intense excitement. Up to that date the States cast votes for two candidates for President, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, the next highest Vice President. In 1804 and since, the vote was cast as now for President and Vice President. In 1824 ANDREW JACKSON received ninty-nine electoral votes for President, JOHN Q. ADAMS eighty-four, W. H. CRAWFORD forty-one, HENRY CLAY thirty-seven, while JOHN C. CALHOUN received one hundred and eighty-two votes for Vice President. The election of President devolved upon the House of Representatives. ADAMS received the votes of thirteen States, JACKSON seven, and CRAWFORD four. ADAMS was declared elected President. There have been some unusual things developed in the electoral vote. In 1800, New Jersey divided her vote, giving four to LINCOLN and three to DOUGLAS. In 1864, one elector, from Nevada, died, and there was no one appointed in his place. In 1872, the votes of Louisiana and Arkansas were not counted. Of the GREELEY votes, eighteen were cast for B. GRATZ BROWN, forty-two for T. A. HENDRICKS, two for CHARLES J. JENKINS, of Georgia, and one for DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois. Georgia gave six votes for BROWN, two for JENKINS, and three for GREELEY. The votes for GREELEY were not counted, he having died before the opening of the returns. The largest electoral vote ever cast for one man was for GRANT in 1872.

HON. CALEB CUSHING has given his views to a correspondent concerning some of the phases which the present Presidential election may possibly assume. He thinks it possible that the fourth of next March may arrive without a legal declaration of the election of a new Executive. Respecting which he says:

In the contingency we are supposing the State governments do not intervene. The precise question is of the action of the Democratic majority of the present House of Representatives. Will they push the matter to the last extremity, that of keeping the count open and undecided until the 4th of March? I do not believe so. I do not think we have any reason to believe they will be guilty of such conduct, which, while unpatriotic to the last degree, would be insanely expedient in so far as regards their party interest. Nor, although the Constitution does not expressly provide that in a case of non-election the existing President shall hold over until a new election shall have been duly effected, yet it would not be rash to argue that such is the implied meaning of the Constitution. Doctrines of public law, as illustrated in the State Constitutions, might well come in to raise such an implication on the face of the Constitution. In that event General Grant would continue to exercise the functions of President. If it be alleged that this is a violent construction of the Constitution, I reply that it would be a much more violent construction of the Constitution to maintain that it intended, in certain contingencies easy to suppose, the Government of the United States shall be left without any head—in what is called in some countries an acephalous condition. If any Democratic statesman skrinks from such a supposition he will shrink, in like manner, from forcing on such a contingency. In the event of its considering it would, in my opinion, be the right and duty of President Grant to summon immediately the new Congress, and it would be the duty of the new Congress to devise a remedy which, if not in literal conformity with any provision of the Constitution, yet should observe its spirit and approximate as nearly as possible to its letter. There is a law higher than all written constitutions: it is the law of self-existence, and that would be the law incumbent upon the two Houses of Congress.

IT IS thought that there is an abundance of fresh spring water under the city of New York. In 1872, in order to determine what kind of strata would have to be gone through to secure suitable rock foundation for proposed new bulkheads and piers, General MCCLELLAN made a number of experimental borings, and at one of these, alongside of pier 51, North river, a copious flow of fresh water was struck at eighty feet below the bottom of the river. The water rose with considerable force above both the rocks and superincumbent salt water. The discovery, though not thought important at the time, was deemed curious. It is considered probable by some that a great subterranean lake exists under the bed of the river, and that there need be no apprehension of the want of water in the future. The New York papers now direct the attention of the city authorities and scientific persons to the matter, with the suggestion that further experiments be made to ascertain whether there is such a treasure or not underlying Manhattan Island.

THE "Constitutional" quibble raised by the Democratic managers of South Carolina, denying the right of the Board of State Canvassers to hear and decide cases of protest or contest arising in regard to the election returns in that State, is a virtual admission that there has been a widespread Democratic resort to fraud, intimidation and other gross practices that will by no means bear investigation. Turn on the light!

THE scarcity of freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad continues to such an extent that there is said to be only enough grain going forward to Philadelphia to supply the home trade, leaving the exporters out in the cold. At this rate, a large portion of the gain in grain exports for the first half of this year will be lost during the last half.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hold the fort for Hayes and Wheeler,
They are coming in a throng;
Wave the answer back to Tilden,
He will never win.

Florida swamps Tilden.

Less cloudy: more hazy.

The doubtful States begin to fret the *Post's* gizzard.

The later election returns are killing off the Democratic roosters.

The average Democratic face is getting long enough to tie in a bow-knot.

The courage of the Democrats is fast oozing out at the ends of their fingers.

What's in a name? Parson Divine is in jail in Kentucky for undivine practices.

A great many Northern Democrats are going South, which is a good place for them.

If the stakeholders were to put the money out at interest they might make a little for themselves.

Lumber is very dull. A cargo of Southern recently received at Philadelphia was sold for less than the freight!

A baked-beans company is doing a cracking business in New York, supplying nearly all the hotels and restaurants.

It is estimated that there are 13,000,000 cows in the United States. The number of milkmen's pumps is not stated.

There are one hundred Jews in the city of New York who are "worth" at least $100,000,000. The shekels stick.

Is cotton king? The London *Times* is of opinion that the demand for cotton next year will exceed the supply by 145,000 sales.

Atlanta, Georgia, leads the South in the percentage of attendance at her schools. Cause. It is largely settled by Northern people.

Reinforcements coming up at the last hour, under the command of General Gains and General Results, promise to save the country.

Another reach of scientific fact is recorded; rats will not stay where goats are kept. The judgment of the rat is to be commended.

The Roman Catholic Church claim to have under their tuition seven-eigths of the whole Christian Indian population in this country.

A Massachusetts woman has just received from the dead letter office a letter that she mailed to a friend in Brooklyn, New York, in 1869.

Over in the Colorado mountains a woman has collected fifty bushels of grasshoppers, and scalded and dried them for winter chicken-food.

Virginia contributed nothing to the Centennial Exhibition but an Egyptian mummy, which must be a gratifying fact to the Democracy of that State.

And Samuel arose and went to Eli and said, Here am I, for thou didst call me. And he [Eli] answered, I called not, my son; lie down again.—*I. Samuel vi., 6.*

Bishop Haven sailed last week to visit the Methodist missions in Liberia and other parts of Africa. On his return we may expect an interesting book of travels.

There are about twelve thousand local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in different parts of the United States, and it is intended to systematize their work more thoroughly.

A good plan. A Methodist clergyman at Livonia, New York, is paid regularly every week by his congregation. Each pew-holder is provided with envelopes in which to deposit each week the *pro rata* tax for his seat.

Scribner's Monthly for December will contain a paper by Albert Rhodes concerning diplomatists, in which he ventures to make the prediction that all diplomatic missions to this country will be abolished after awhile.

Wonderful stories are told of a canary bird owned by a lawyer in Virginia City, Nevada, which never goes into the cage except to sleep, but flies about its owner's office at will. It is said to chew tobacco, eat mucilage and drink ink.

Printers's ink is recommended as a cure for driving bands that slip off their pulleys. Lay a little ink on the under surface of the strap as it is running; the ink is soon carried over the whole surface, and a cling is got which will last for six or eight weeks.

The Breslau Congress of Old Catholics lately resolved to open negotiations with the Protestants, with a view to union, and to ascertain what are the legal hindrances in Germany to the abolition of clerical celibacy, and to take the views of the Old Catholics upon that point.

Some idea may be formed of the vast numbers of stock in Texas and the cash value there a head, from a purchase made lately in the southwestern part of the State of 40,000 head of cattle and 2,000 horses for $140,000 in silver, being $3 50 a head all round for cattle and horses.

The dispersion of the books, manuscripts and engravings of William Menzies, of New York, this week, is one of the notable literary events of the year. The collection is especially rich in books relating to Americans in specimens of early printing, in the first books printed in North America.

The amount of furniture and household goods offered for sale in Philadelphia is enormous. Of the infinite number of hotel, restaurant and boarding-house keepers which have blessed or cursed that city the past six months, fully one-third of them are from other places, and their traps are now for immediate sale, as they are as anxious to get away before colder weather as are the exhibitors.

The Baptists are doing a good work among the Germans in the United States. Starting in 1839, they had in 1851 five ministers and ten churches. Now they have two conferences, one hundred ministers, one hundred churches and 8,000 members. They issue a weekly paper and a monthly Sunday school paper. They have established a students' hall at Rochester, with $20,000, and have endowed two chairs in Rochester University.

Australia has the railroad fever. In South Australia the new Government proposes to build seven lines of railway of about 400 miles in length, at a cost of £2,000,000. In New Zealand authority is asked to borrow £1,250,000 for the purposes of railway construction. In Victoria the intention of the Government to introduce a railway construction bill has flooded Melbourne with delegations, all pressing the paramount claims of their particular sections of country to be considered in the new scheme.

The cultivation of jute and ramie in the Southern States is a new industry the importance of which can hardly be over estimated. Ramie is a plant yielding a fiber which will almost take the place of silk, so firm, and rich and glossy is its appearance, while its cultivation is of but a trifling cost. The plant has been in use in China and Japan to make a kind of silk goods for many centuries. It is a highly productive perennial plant, and when once planted affords its annual product with little cost. The yield is 400 to 500 pounds to the acre.

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

Gas to take the Place of Coal and Wood—Enormous Waste of Heat in Furnaces and Stoves.

(From the Engineering and Mining Journal.)

There is, probably, no branch of engineering skill in which so little improvement has been made, and in which there is so wide and inviting a field for the exercise of ingenuity as in the utilization of fuel. Professor Gruner states that:

In the wind furnace, which is from this point of view the most imperfect apparatus, there is utilized in the fusion of steel in crucibles but 1.7 of the total heat capacity of the fuel, or at most 3 per cent. of the heat generated. In the reverberatory, when steel is melted in crucibles, the useful effect is 2 per cent. of the total heat, or 3 per cent. of the heat generated. In the Siemens crucible furnaces, 3 to 3.5 per cent.; in Siemens glass furnaces, operating on a large scale, 5.50 to 6 per cent.; in ordinary glass furnaces 3 per cent.; in fusion upon the open hearth of a reverberatory of glass, 1 per cent.; of iron, 8 per cent.; in well arranged Siemans and Ponsard furnaces, up to 15, 18 and even 20 per cent. of the total heat is utilized.

It is safe to assume that in ordinary steam engines where the steam is generated in plain cylinder boilers, the economy attained in the use of fuel is not much greater than in reverberating furnaces, while in domestic use, in open grates especially, it is doubtful if as large a percentage of the heat capacity of the fuel is utilized. Yet though the inefficient wastefulness of our methods of using fuel have long been subject of remark, no inventor has yet exploited with success a field that offers a prize greater than the princely reward of the fortunate inventor of the Bessemer process for making steel. There are many causes which contribute to the enormous waste experienced in the consumption of fuel. Among the most important is the large amount of heat absorbed in the furnace itself, in the calcination of the carbon, that is, in the preparation of the fuel for combustion, and, further, in the fact that the quantity of nitrogen admitted with the atmospheric air necessary to furnish the oxygen for combustion is so great that it materially reduces the temperature of the furnace and, as a consequence, reduces in a still more rapid ratio, the effective work performed by the fuel. The economy of economy would naturally seem to be attained by admitting to the combustion chamber fuel in a condition ready to burn, that is, in a gaseous form, and in the form of the pure or gasses possessing the highest temperature of combustion. Hydrogen and carbonic oxide seem to be the most available, and so generally has this fact been recognized that for many years efforts have been made to manufacture these gases by the decomposition of water in contact with coal; these efforts have not till recently been successful in an economical sense. The reports we have published from time to time during the past year or two, regarding the performances of the Lowe gas process, seem to place the matter of the economical manufacture on a large scale, of water gas of a very high calorific value, among the settled questions. This is not of illuminating gas, however, that we would now speak, but of heating gas, for we are convinced that the question of the economical production of a good heating gas once settled, the business of manufacturing it will greatly overshadow by its enormous proportions that of making illuminating gas. There is scarcely a use to which we now apply coal in our cities that would not be benefited by the substitution of heating gas if the price were sufficiently low. It is said that water gas, manufactured according to the Lowe system, can be made at a cost not to exceed fifteen cents per 1,000 cubic feet, a figure which should allow of its distribution, in the enormous quantities required for domestic and manufacturing purposes, at a very small price, say fifty cents per 1,000 feet. If water gas, having more than four times the calorific value of Siemens' gas, can be produced here in the large cities, where coal costs from $4 to $5 a ton, by the Lowe or any other process, at a cost of fifteen cents per 1,000 feet, it must be evident that a new era in the development of industry is dawning upon us. It is not long to expect that, under the circumstances, gas will take the place of coal in most uses; its cleanliness, even if there were no great economy, would secure that result for domestic use, and the increased efficiency and convenience of gas and the improved quality of the products obtained by its use would be sufficient to secure its adoption for manufacturing and smelting purposes. When we consider the question of the distribution of gas for fuel purposes, the matter of the high calorific power of the gas becomes still more important than when it is manufactured directly at the works at which it is used. We confidently anticipate the introduction, before the lapse of many years, of heating gas for general domestic use; but though this will be attended with an enormous economy in the consumption of coal, we see nothing in it to injuriously affect the coal trade. Experience has shown that every economy in the use of fuel has been followed by such a great and rapid development of the industries using coal, that the total consumption of this has increased, instead of diminishing. If but half of the coal now consumed in this city were converted into heating gas, at some central works, and distributed, as illuminating gas now is, it would more than do the work now done by the coal sold. But, with the great reduction in the cost and facility in the use of heat, it would quickly be employed in a multitude of ways not now thought of; and not only the cooking and heating would be done by gas, but much of the work done by our servants would be performed by machinery; manufacturing of all kinds, and particularly those small industries that can be carried on in private houses, would multiply to an unheard of extent. One mill and machine shops, factories and furnaces able to save enormously in their fuel item, would find wider markets for their products, and in a thousand other ways the consumption of fuel would be so greatly increased that the demands for coal would be fully maintained and would soon assume proportions exceeding the most extravagant views of our most sanguine "coal men."

An interesting episode in a recent meeting of the Baptist Union, near London, was the reading of a letter from Joseph Arch, the celebrated leader among the farm laborers, stating that the members of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, 60,000 in number, had no meeting places in that district, and were compelled either to assemble in the village street, or to go to the village public house. If they met in the first, they were not only exposed to the inclemency of the weather, but also to the assaults of bigotry and prejudice, and were often indicted on the plea of obstruction of the highway. If they met in the second, they were condemned to countenance habits and encourage a trade and places which many of them, being abstainers, in their hearts and consciences condemn. The Baptists resolved to extend their help to remedy this state of things.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sillians, the wife of a physician living in Clarinda, Iowa, has fallen heiress to a property worth $2,000,000 left by a family in England.

A great deal of interest is taken in England in the candidature of Helen Taylor, step-daughter of John Stuart Mill, for the School Board of Southwark.

Mr. Krupp, the German iron and steel manufacturer, has given to the Washington Museum a large part of the articles which made up his display at the Centennial Exhibition.

Photographers are waiting impatiently for the final verdict to begin the wholesale production of pictures of our next President. In a few days these will be hawked all over the country.

Remark of Mr. Heneage of the English diplomatic service, the new husband of Princess Salm-Salm: "My wife is living at St. Petersburg and I at London until we see how we suit each other."

A colored Arkansas preacher, seven feet high, weighing 400 pounds, and but twenty-six years old, has just had a pair of shoes made at Memphis which are 17½ inches long and six inches across the sole.

Admirers of a mathematical professor at Dartmouth cite, as a proof of his wonderful gift of calculation, that, when he went to Europe, he estimated his expenses so accurately that he took just enough money to pay all his bills, and returned with one cent left.

The Jubilee Singers have returned to England from the Continent, and are having great success. They are now raising funds to add a new building to Fisk University, in Nashville, to be called Livingstone Mission Hall, with the special object of educating missionaries for Africa.

A private letter from London says that E. D. Winslow, the Massachusetts forger, is still living near the Strand, and occasionally visits Bowles' American Exchange. He has a beard, and looks like his former self, but he evidently feels his lost position acutely, and says that his mental suffering in prison was terrible.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S.

Harper's Magazine for December, beginning the fifty-fourth volume, is not only an especially attractive number, from the beauty of its numerous illustrations, but is also distinguished by the unusual variety and interest of its contents. The number is embellished with more than eighty exquisite engravings, and contains, besides the five editoral departments, twenty-four contributions, covering every possible variety in the field of magazine literature.

The descriptive illustrated papers treat of Genoa and its celebrities, living and dead; the Philippine Islands; recent important ethnological discoveries in Tennessee; and the social life of the Knickerbockers of New York two hundred years ago. Porte Crayon's illustrated paper on "Boys and Girls" is in his characteristic style.

Two of the illustrated contributions are poems. "The Book of Gold," by J. T. Trowbridge, is a powerful and dramatic Christmas story. "At Two Seas," by T. B. Aldrich, while it is sufficiently personal to be welcome to the poet's many friends, is not egotistical, and will be read with delight by all lovers of poetry. The other poetical contributions to this number are of unusual excellence—notably Paul Hayne's "Muscadines," which reminds one of some of the happiest efforts of the older English poets.

The most important feature of the number is Mr. Gladstone's manly letter, explaining his attitude toward this country during the late war. There is a very large audience in America that will regard with the greatest interest this communication from England's wisest statesman. Mr. Gladstone's letter is very happily followed by a timely poem from Bishop Coxe on "England and America."

In fiction this number is brilliant. R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," "Alice Lorraine," and "The Maid of Sker," begins a new novel, entitled "Erema; or, My Father's Sin." In the current number of a "Woman-Hater," there is an exceedingly entertaining chapter touching upon the subject of woman's higher education. Miss Thackeray's exciting story, "Peat Fields," is concluded. There are also in this number four excellent short stories.

The Editor's Easy Chair discusses Political Mass Meetings, Newspapers and Orators, Centennial Candidates and the Kitchen Question, concluding with some suggestive hints as to beefsteak and apple pie. The other editorial departments are well sustained.

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Advertising Agents,
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9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision without charge, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for property covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

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165, 167 and 169
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At 12½c, best styles Tycoon Repps.
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All Worth 25c Per Yard!
At 8c, new and desirable Dress Goods.
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All Much Under Value!!
At 18½c, all the new shades in Colored Mohairs.
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All Extra Good Value!!
At 20c, new styles French Plaids, good bargains.
At 20c, new all-wool Plaid Suitings.
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All Extra Good Bargains!!
At 25 and 28c, new styles and designs Brocades.
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At 31c, new novelties in Brocades, all in
Sateen, Damassee & All-wool!
At 25 and 31c, latest shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 33c and 40c, winter shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 45c to $1 50, very fine Colored Cashmeres. The value on all of which is unrivaled.
At 25 and 31c, fine Black Cashmeres.
At 33 and 40c, rich Black Cashmeres.
At 45c to $3 50, extra fine Black Cashmeres. Unequaled anywhere in value.
At 75 and 80c, Black French Cashmeres.
At 62½ and 70c, fine Colored Cashmeres.
TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED, KNOWING THEM TO SURPASS ANY PREVIOUS OFFERING IN CASHMERES.
At $1, assorted Brown Dress Silks.
At $1 25, all the new shades in Dress Silks.
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ALL BEING UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS.
Just Opened
SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH,
Ladies' New
Matalasse, Beaver
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CLOAKS
New Matalasse
and Beaver Cloth
CLOAKINGS!
CHOICE STOCK OF
FINE FURS!
AND
SEAL SACQUES!
Extra Bargains in Fine
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NEW NOVELTIES IN
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IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HAKE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

"STAR" BRAND!
Live Goose Feathers!
(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)
I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.
After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded iron the sacks containing my goods for some years past.
The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.
Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, has secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special effort being made to procure nice large goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as well as all others objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.
The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.
Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.
Respectfully Yours,
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165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Special Notice, That in Our
CLOAK DEPARTMENT
We are offering the best values and lowest prices, our immense and increased sales since the opening of the season readily attest. Being in daily receipt of new and large assortments, we have continually in stock of European, Eastern and our own manufacture, all the VERY LATEST ATTRACTIONS in Sacques, of the richest styles and trimmings, as well as those of more

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 13, 1876.

The week opens with a moderate activity in banking circles. There were moderately good offerings of paper and the banks report themselves able to keep a pretty good share of their funds in fair employment, though none of them seem to find their resources severely taxed to meet the requirements of their customers. Rates are steady at 8@9 per cent. Exchange and bank notes are steady, with still a little preference for the former. The Clearing House report for last week shows a slight falling off from the business of the previous week, and still runs a little behind the clearings of last year. The report for last week is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
November 6	$6726,168 67	$937,707 12
November 7	705,352 18	112,497 30
November 8	557,202 33	154,506 30
November 9	502,513 48	143,108 97
November 10	666,026 79	150,936 09
November 11	709,409 18	157,275 92
Total	$4,568,772 64	$892,054 30
Week ending Nov. 4	4,726,180 30	873,673 51
Week ending Oct. 28	4,318,716 83	832,327 43
Week ending Oct. 21	4,781,147 73	787,019 27
Week ending Oct. 14	4,712,738 08	1,026,250 79
December Nov. 13, '76	4,686,036 32	1,175,175 24
Total 1876 to date	194,843,902 83	38,827,666 55
Total 1875 to date	202,860,508 93	35,901,630 44

—The New York *Economist* makes a very valuable suggestion in reference to the protection of insurance companies against the blackmailing which is so commonly practiced against them by publishers of so-called insurance journals. The suggestion exhibits the value of that publicity in the affairs of all financial corporations which we have so frequently urged, and worthy of general attention on that account. After alluding to the mode of operations pursued by those who make a business of blackmailing the insurance companies, the *Economist* says:

All this would not be practicable but for the ignorance of facts as to the condition of corporations already alluded to. The question then is, how to dispel this ignorance. Holders of stock and policies, and depositors, cannot give time to examine thoroughly the books of a great concern, and many cannot understand such operations without giving much time and thought to mastering them. To verify the transactions of a twelvemonth is beyond the time and the powers of most men. There is a means which has been tried with good effect by one class of such institutions. Forty years ago, when banking had not been overdone and confidence in banking establishments was small, it was proposed that banks should publish weekly statements of their condition. The proposition, at first scouted as impracticable, has for a long time been carried into effect. The result is that, the banks' condition being known, the public feel as much confidence in that before they could not. The United States Treasury followed the precedent so set, and by the frequency of its statements has succeeded in making the public believe that they know all about it. Now let insurance companies, railroads, manufactories, etc., do the same, and it will be very difficult to shake their credit or harm their reputation. Let the condition of each be advertised month by month in some respectable journal, those interested in it being informed where to find the monthly statement, and they will feel an assurance of safety that nothing but this fresh and oft-repeated knowledge can give. Where corporations are managed dishonestly it will be far more difficult to make twelve false statements in a year than to make one, and the chance of detection will be largely increased by the publicity given to the company's affairs, which can be so stated as not to reveal business secrets. Stockholders, policy holders and depositors should insist that this publication be made, and they thus kept advised of the way their property is managed. The expense it would entail would be well repaid by the increase of safety and by independence of blackmailers. What institution will lead off and inaugurate this useful practice?

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 13, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1081, 1881, coup	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
5's, 5's, 1881, coup	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
5's, 1881, reg	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
6's, 1881, coup	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
6's, 1867, registered	113	113	113	113	113	113
6's, 1867, coup	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
6's, 1868, registered	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
6's, 1868, coup	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
6's, 10-40's, reg	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
6's, 10-40's, coupons	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	123	123	123	123	123	123
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Western Union Tel.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Quicksilver	13	13	13	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Adams Express	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wells-Fargo Express	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
American Express	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
United States Ex	76	76	76	76	76	76
New York Central	101	101	101	101	102	101
Do. preferred						
Michigan Central	42	42	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Michigan Southern	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Illinois Central	78	78	78	78	78	78
Erie, old	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Erie, new	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Chicago & Northwest	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pittsburgh	102	102	102	102	102	102
Fort Wayne						
Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Marion						
Toledo	102	102	102	102	102	102
Wabash	15	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do. preferred	16	16	16	16	16	16
Chicago & Alton	97	97	97	97	97	97
Do. preferred	110					
Ohio & Mississippi	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Delaware & Lack	90	90	90	90	90	90
Atlantic & P. Tel	15	15	15	15	15	15
Indiana Central	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Atlantic & P. pref	29	29	29	29	29	29
Marf'g'n & Quincy	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Union Pacific stock	13	13	13	13	13	13
Central Pac. bonds	110					
Union Pac. bonds	105¾					
C. C. & I.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Del., Lackawanna & W	95	95	95	95	95	95
N. Carolina, July	36					
Do. old						
Missouri 6's			106			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			45¾
Reading			21¾
Phila. Wilm. & Baltimo			29½
Lehigh Valley			50
Allegheny Valley	104½		
Central Transportation	28	40	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Money closed easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $423,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $97,000. Clearings $27,000,000. The steamship Oder, from Southampton, has $212,598, of which $150,000 is gold coin; the remainder is silver bars. Sterling 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 109¾ to 109¾ on European news, and reacted to 109¾, it being believed that the flow of gold to this country is for the purchase of cotton. Loans flat to 3 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. In State bonds Missouri sixes of 1878 sold at 102¾. Railroad mortgages irregular but in the main weak. The stock speculation was weak during the greater part of the day and prices declined from ¼ to 4 per cent., with the greatest depression in Illinois Central, the coal stocks and Western transcontinentals. The political uncertainty continues to exercise an unsettling influence on values, while the depression in coal shares is due to the low price of coal and reports of the prospective embarrassment of some of the companies. There seems to be a growing fear that the auction sales of coal this month will show a lower range of prices, and this, too, has its influence. Illinois Central declined from 79 to 75 regular, and with a recovery to 78¾ at the close, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 96¾ to 95, and closed at 96¾; Jersey Central dropped from 33¼ to 32½, and closed at 32¾; Delaware and Hudson canal declined from 70¾ to 69 and closed without recovery; Lake Shore declined from 45½ to 43¾; Michigan Central fell off from 42¾ to 41¾, and recovered to 41¾; Western Union declined from 73 to 71¾, and subsequently rose to 72¾, leaving off at 72⅞; Rock Island declined from 101 to 99¾, at which figure it closed; New York Central went off from 101¾ to 100¾, and closed at 101; St. Paul declined from 21¾ to 20¾, or common and from 54¼ to 52¾ for preferred, closing at a recovery of ½@¾ per cent.; Ohio and Mississippi declined from 32½ to 31¾, and Wabash from 6¾ to 6¼. Transactions 139,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 4,000 Rock Island, 1,000 St. Paul, 52,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 18,000 Michigan Central, 20,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,000 New Jersey Central and 4,000 Illinois Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel	72	St. Paul	20¾
Quicksilver	13	Do. preferred	52¾
Do. preferred	45	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Do. preferred	16
Adams Express	60	Ft. Wayne	101½
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Terre Haute	6¾
American Express	60½	Do. preferred	16
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	97
New York Central	101	Do. preferred	110
Do. preferred	93¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Do. preferred	16	Delaware & Lack	90
Harlem	135	Atlantic & P. Tel	15
Do. preferred	140	Indiana Central	2¾
Michigan Central	41¾	Missouri Pacific	4¼
Sandusky	122	Atlantic & P. pref	29
Lake Shore	54½	Marf'g'n & Quincy	11¾
Illinois Central	83	Hannibal & St. Joe	12½
Cleve. and Pittsburg	96	Union Pacific stock	13
Fort Wayne	96	Central Pac. bonds	110
Do. preferred	58¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
C. C. & I	70¾	Del., Lackawanna & W	95¾
C. C. & I. Central	32¾	Do. S. F. bonds	90
Rock Island	99¾		

Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881	113¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾
5-20's, 1868	115¾
10-40's, reg	113¾
10-40's, coupons	113¾
Currency 6's	123
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old	45¾
Tennessee, new	40
Virginia, new	39
Virginia, new	39
Missouri 6's	106

LONDON, November 13, 5 P. M.—The Czar's speech at Moscow on Friday has had a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange here. The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £242,000. Specie to the value of £84,000 was withdrawn from the bank of England to-day for shipment to the United States. Consols 94⅝; United States bonds 5-20's, 1865, 103½; do 1867, 109; 10 40's (new) 104; 5's 106½. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9¾; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 13.—Rentes 104 francs 20½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, ——. United States bonds—N

NEW ORLEA

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 13, 1876.

An improvement was perceptible in business circles. This may, to a certain extent, be attributed to the fair weather. Produce is coming in more freely with a fair trade demand for most articles. The excitement in regard to the Presidential election continues, but not anything like the interest of last week. In regard to prices we have nothing of special importance to report. Buyers are inclined to take hold sparingly, merely to meet their current wants. Our rivers are again on the decline. There is, however, sufficient water for all the freights offering.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

	Shipments.	Receipts.
Flour, bbls	1,820	Apples, bbls	199
Cheese, lbs	127	Corn, bus	1,200
Wheat, bus	865	Barley, bus	3,000
Oats, bus	3,863	Butter, pkgs	45
Potatoes, bus	196	Hay, bales	95

The following are the receipts of grain for October by river, rail and elevator:

Wheat, bus	20,669	Oats, bus	187,191
Corn, bus	5,498	Barley, bus	101,209
Rye, bus	1,026		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone or quotable change as relates to prices in demand. As will be seen by reference to our tables above, the October receipts were liberal. Wheat held firmly. The advance before noted has been fully maintained. The advantage just now is evidently on the side of holders, who will, no doubt, make good use of it. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red @ $1 29@1 30 bushel; amber @ 30@1 33 @1 35. Corn remains quiet. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow; 55@56c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 53@55c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new car corn is in large supply and easy at 40@45c ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand and rather firmer. We quote prime white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is stronger and in fair demand at 73@75c. Barley is in liberal supply and rather weak for spring. We quote 55c@$1 00 for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 02@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—Dealers continue to report a fair local demand, more particularly for choice lots for family use. The current rates may be set down as follows: Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75 @7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; low grades per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@7 25; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota, $6 00@7 75; St. Louis $5 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; corn meal 20c ₱ bushel; cornmeal ₱ 100 pounds, $2 00; Allmonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess paper shell, do livia 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 12c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 13c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ barrel; Messina, do counts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; black beans do, $1 50; peaches, 2 lb cans per doz. $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

November 13.—As foreshadowed in our last report the crude market advanced somewhat to-day, closing at an advance of about 2¼c on the opening rates. Refined was unchanged in quotations, but there was rather more doing in Eastern deliveries.

CRUDE—The crude market to-day has been fairly active for both cash and options and unsettled at times. The opening price for United and Comet was $3 22¼, at which there was an advance to $3 25, and has fluctuated between these two points all day, closing at $3 25 bid, with no asking offerings. Union may be quoted 10c below Consolid and United, and shipment 3c above.

REFINED—There is somewhat more doing in the export trade, which makes the markets for Eastern deliveries rather firmer, but the trade may be quoted steady at former prices. We quote 500 and 1,000 barrel lots at 22c on cars, and 23c on the dock. The Eastern markets range as follows: New York 20c; cases 30c; Baltimore and Philadelphia 20c; cases 30c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull; city make $1 20; country $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 13, closing 11.—The free offerings of ocean tonnage lead to a little depression in the market being felt in the inquiry. Holders are firm. Sales of 5,000 barrels reported at 20c; 7,063 barrels do, high test, at 27c, and 10,070 cases at 30c. The following are the asking rates: Crude in bulk 19½c; are the asking rates: Crude in bulk 19½c; crude in barrels; refined 26c in barrels; 30c in cases; refined in bulk 21c. Refined is quoted at 29c at Philadelphia, and nominally 29c at Baltimore.

OIL CITY, November 13.—Market firm at $2 30@3 00. United; immediate shipment $2 30@3 00.

MCDONALD, November 13.—Market quiet with nothing doing; held firm at $3 05@3 10.

PARKER, November 11.—Market quiet; United $2 30@3 00; shipment about the same.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Market firm; crude 19½c; standard white 25½c bid; 25c asked; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 13.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 19½; refined 26c; cases 30c; a 14c for city.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Petroleum firm; crude 19½@; refined 26c.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 10d.

ANTWERP, November 13.—Refined petroleum 30¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	2,375
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	399

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 15@1 16 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 21c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BUTTER—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of bolting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	6	5 inches wide	54
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 32
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 laney parlor	4 00
No. 4 laney parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 00
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@2 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	75

HIDES AND LEATHER—Are rather more active. We note an advance in red sole leather, and the market both here and in the East continues firm, with an upward tendency under the influence of large exportations from the seaboard recently. Hides are also somewhat higher, with the market firm at the advanced figures. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country ₱ ₱	30@	3
Oak sole, city	32@	3
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@	2
Red sole, Ormoco	27@	2
Red sole, good dgt	26@	2
Oak, rough	24@	2
Harness, city oak	34@	3
Harness, country	32@	3
Harness, No. 2 and common	28@	2
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot	12 00@13	0
Fair skirting ₱ ₱	37@	4
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	54 00@66	0
Bell leather ₱ ₱	30@	4
Finished calf	90@$1	2
Finished upper, ₱ foot	70@	9
Finished kips ₱ ₱	50@	9

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@	7
Green salted steers, light	7½@	8
Green salted steers, heavy	9	@ 9½
Green salted bulls	9	@9½
Green buteh cows		5½
Green butch steers, light		6
Green butch steers, heavy		7
Green butcher calf		10

HAY—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gal. lon. 90c; miners' oil, extra, 70c; miners' light, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; carbon 110 degrees fire test, 23@24c; extra engine (tan per color), 50c. No. 2 engine (dark color) 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c. West Virginia, 25 degrees gravity, 30c. No. 1 West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 25c. Lubricating oil, 20@22c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 16c; amber burners, 45c; sperm oil 140 fire test 140@15c; residuum (pure pared), 84 00; residuum (common), $3 25@3 50; lard oil, pure, 90c; No. 1, 75c; boiling mill grease, ₱ pound, 3c; bleached winter yellow, 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 36@36c; straits oil, for tanners, 50@55c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2½c ₱ ₱; linen and woolen 3@3½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAUCES—Cases of 1 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged in value. We quote jobbing prices at $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool sells to-day in bulk in large lots of 220 lbs ₱ 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
3 hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
2 hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 80
Washboards, plain, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 25
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 10
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₱ bundle; medium, 32c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@ 42 65 ₱ ream; dry goods, 2½@3½c; fine manilla, 10@11c ₱ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; ten do, 8@10c; fine colored paper, 60c@$1 00 ₱ 1,000; do ¼ bbl, $20 00@22 00; grocers bags of 1 lb, $4 00 ₱ 1,000; 2 lbs do, $2 70; 5 lbs do, $6 75; 10 lbs do, $9 00; 20 lbs do, $9 50; 25 lbs do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 13, 1876.

There are still a few hanging on the verge of despair, politically; but most of the buyers and sellers have calmly conceded to await results and attend to them. The market was not a brisk one, all things considered. The offerings of stock were about the same as last week, with no improvement in quality. All the regular dealers were in attendance, with from one to three car loads, generally mixed, and calculated to suit all classes of buyers. Offerings were sold up at noon.

CATTLE.

Choice butchers', 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, were in good demand. Medium and common were rather dragy. We quote as follows:

Choice butchers'	5 75@6 00
Fair to good	5 00@5 75
Fair	4 00@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The present warm, damp weather has had an injurious effect on the market, and prices are lower and on the decline with sales in a small way at $5 40@5 45.

SHEEP.

The run was fair, with a moderately active market. Prime sheep commanded from $4 60 @5 00 per cwt., while inferior to common sold at $2 50@3 25; lambs $5 25@5 40.

MILCH COWS

rule from $25 00 to $75 00 as to quality.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 13.—Beeves—Receipts 4,440 head for the week. Quality fair generally, with a number of carloads of strictly prime and extra steers from Kentucky Ohio and Illinois. Demand good; market ruled fairly firm at the advance of 25@37½c compared with last week, the largest advance was on medium to fair grades; best in market $6 50@7 00; common to prime $5 00@6 00. All sold before noon.

Sheep—Receipts 10,500 head, making 23,02 head for the week, against 26,440 head for week. Market about steady; sheep $4 00@6 00; lambs $5 00@6 50. One carload of extra sheep at $6 25, and one car of state lambs at $6 75.

Swine—Receipts 10,560 head, making 23,02 head for the week, against 2,980 head last week Market quiet; none sold alive.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Cattle—Receipts 1,800 head. Shipments 1,800 head. Stock scarce and market firm; no sales of extra. Sales at $5 10 good to choice at $5 00@5 85; a few Colorado, Texas and Kansas steers brought $3 90@4 30; city butchers' and cows $2 87½@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head. Shipments 3,300 head. Market active and a shade stronger; packing $5 20@5 75; shipping $5 70@6 00; sales at $5 50@5 65.

Sheep—Receipts 800 head. Market quiet but steady; sales at $3 50@4 25.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—Hogs quiet but steady; common $5 00@5 30; fair to good light and packing grades $5 40@5 50; heavy $5 55@5 60.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 13.—Hogs firm at $5 20@5 40. Receipts 3,100 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Flour quiet but steady; spring extras $4 10@4 35; inspected $5 50@7 00. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 11¾; No. 2, $1 10¾ cash; $1 10¾ November; $1 11¾ December; $1 13 January; No. 3, $1 00@$1 01; rejected 88@90c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2, 43½c cash; 43¾c the year. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 32¼@32½c cash; 32c November; 32½c December. Rye firm at 69@70c. Barley easier; 78c cash; 80c December. Pork steady and firm; $16 00 cash; $15 62½ the year; $15 45 January. Lard steady; $9 45 cash; $9 45 the year. Bulkmeats steady at 6¾@6¾c cash; 6¾@6¾c. Whisky dull and 2c over at $1 07.

Later—Closing. Wheat was strong and 1c higher. Corn firmer; 43½c cash. Oats higher; 32½c December. Pork steady at $16 00 cash. Lard lower; 9.00@9¼c cash; 9.40@9½c January.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Flour 5@10c better on shipping; receipts 30,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 75; common to good $5 20@5 35; good to choice $5 40@ 5 55; white wheat extra $5 60@7 75; extra Ohio $5 20@7 70; St. Louis $5 25@7 50. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4 15@5 05. Cornmeal steady at $2 80@3 40. Wheat very quiet; receipts 110,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee, new, $1 20@1 22; No. 2 Chicago, new, nominally $1 20@1 21; No. 1 firm; September 75@73c; State 81@85c. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 132,000 bushels; Western mixed 50@50½c; mixed, on steamer, graded, 50c. Oats in fair trade; receipts 51,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 32@36c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 19½@19¾c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¼@9½c; prime 10c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Turpentine steady at 35@38½c. Eggs steady; Western 27@28c. Pork without decided change, but unchanged. Lard unchanged; long clear 8½c. Lard dull; prime steam 10¼@ 10 50c. Butter dull; Western 19@26c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—Cotton nominally unchanged at 11½c. Flour steady; $5 50@5 75. Wheat quiet; red $1 15@1 25. Corn dull; fair and market firm; old 52@ 55c; new 42@46c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed holders firm at 30@33c. Rye—Demand active at 67@68c. Barley dull; nominal. Provisions scarce and firm; old $17 00; new $16 00. Lard in good demand; steam 9½c; kettle 10½@10¾c. Bulkmeats quiet at 6¾@6¾@6¾c. Bacon steady at 7¾@7¾@8½@8½@9½c. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates at $1 06. Butter firm; Western Reserve 20@21c; Central Ohio 18@23c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Flour in light demand; extra $4 25@4 50; Minnesota family $5 25@6 50. Wheat in moderate demand; Western and Southern red $1 23@1 25; white $1 31. Rye 72c. Corn in better request at 56½ @57½c; white 56c. Oats in fair demand and advanced to $1 25, and has fluctuated between these two points all day, closing at $1 25 bid, with no asking offerings. Union may be quoted 10c below Conshdt and United, and shipment 3c above.

PETROLEUM—There is somewhat more doing in the export trade, which makes the markets for Eastern deliveries rather firmer, but the trade may be quoted steady at former prices. We quote 500 and 1,000 barrel lots at 22c on cars, and 23c on the dock. The Eastern markets range as follows: New York 20c; cases 30c; Baltimore and Philadelphia 20c; cases 30c.

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MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R	2,375
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	399

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 15@1 16 ₱ gallon.

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No. 3 laney parlor	4 00
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Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 2, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 13, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind—Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 03	6	62	W.	8	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29 90	61	38	S. W.	4	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29 92	61	77	S. W.	12	Cloudy

Mean barometer, 29.985 Highest thermom. 61
Mean thermom... 49.7 Lowest thermom.. 44

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, November 13, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 44; N.; cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 50; N.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 31; N.; cloudy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 17; S.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. N. W.; light rain.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 29; N.; threatening.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 26; N.; cloudy.
Louisville—Ther. 49; W.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 62; cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 56; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 18; N.; fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 34; N.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 44; light rain.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 38; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 53; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 59; N. W.; smoke.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 67; S.; cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 34; N. E.; light rain.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 64; S. E.; cloudy.

Asthma, or Difficulty of Breathing, is promptly remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWF

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western University

Fall term closed Friday, 10th inst. New term opens November 13. Send for catalogue.

Young Men's Temperance Union.

This association will hold a meeting in the Western University, corner Diamond and Grant streets, this evening at half past seven o'clock. Addresses will be made by D. H. Muhlanbring and Captain J. P. Bagge, of Wheeling. An interesting and entertaining meeting is looked for and a large attendance desired. The public, and particularly young men, are earnestly invited. Captain Bagge is said to be a good speaker.

Smallpox in Allegheny.

Smallpox is on the increase in Allegheny. There were seven deaths from that disease last week, as shown by the report of the City Physician, and new cases are occurring daily. A new case was reported directly across the street from one of the upper wards public schools, and an instance is reported where a child who has since died with smallpox, attended the Mission School on Spring Garden avenue, Sunday week. The authorities of that city should take active measures to prevent a further spread of the terrible disease.

On the Rampage Again.

The election being over and the people in want of other excitements, the wild steer from the plains of Texas has again asserted himself—in Allegheny, of course. Yesterday afternoon one of these horned monsters escaped from the cattle yard in the Second ward and along the avenues, causing pedestrians to find places of safety. A drover named Kelly, who was in pursuit of the bullock, was attacked by the brute and severely injured. But for the timely arrival of assistance the drover would have been killed. The steer was finally captured with a lasso and dragged back to his quarters.

A Cellar Robbed.

On several nights last week thieves attempted to effect an entrance into the residence of Mr. Charles Faulkner, No. 66 East Diamond street, Allegheny, but in every instance they have been frightened away. Sunday night they succeeded in gaining access to the basement, and failing in the attempt to enter the rooms up stairs, the fellows literally cleaned out the cellar of all its provisions, taking preserves, a quarter of dried beef and a basket of marketing, remaining over from Saturday. The family was unable to breakfast yesterday morning until a trip was made to provision headquarters for another supply.

The Chamber of Commerce.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, John F. Dravo, Esq., in the chair.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead reported adversely on the General Warehouse bill as one which he could not recommend. The report was accepted and approved, refusing to concur in it.

The bill referred to is one making bills of lading and warehouse receipts negotiable.

Mr. Murphy, Superintendent, reported an indebtedness of $214 76.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned.

A Violent Assault.

Charles Lively, a one-armed man, has charge of the "Happy Family" in the Tivoli Garden. As a substitute for his lost arm he has a wooden arrangement at the end of which is affixed an ugly iron hook. Yesterday afternoon a young man named Neil Conlin was standing near the cage containing the monkeys, and was observed by Lively in the act of burning one of the animals with a cigar. The keeper at once rushed upon Conlin and punched him in the face with the iron hook, cutting through the skin to the bone. The injured man was taken to a physician and had his wound dressed, after which he caused the arrest of Lively, who is held to answer before the Mayor, at eight o'clock this morning, a charge of disorderly conduct. Conlin also made an information before Alderman McKenna, charging Lively with aggravated assault and battery, upon which charge the accused was held for a hearing.

The Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.

We have received, through the hands of P. A. Madeira, Esq., agent of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, the statement of the affairs of the company, for the year ending November 1st, 1876. As the entire business of the year is set out in detail, and the present statistics of the company given in a shape that all can understand, we shall not refer to the figures, further than to remark that the statement is very satisfactory, and shows the company to have fully maintained its high position among the foremost institutions of the character in the United States. Every year adds to the strength and stability of this old and reliable company; and property owners, who understand the value of the figures embodied in the statement, will have no difficulty in forming a judgment as to its future safety. The dividend declared is ten per cent. in cash on the capital stock, and six per cent. interest on the company scrip. They have also declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the earned premiums for the year; and make other important announcements to the stockholders and others interested. Mr. Madeira, the gentlemanly and efficient agent, will give full information to all having business with the company, at his office, No. 68 Fourth avenue.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House—A Disappointment.

Much to the disappointment of a large number of persons who had procured tickets for last night's performance, Miss Neilson was unable to appear. The following certificate from her physician will explain why:

PITTSBURGH, November 13, 1876.

I certify that I have examined, and am attending, professionally, Miss Neilson. She has "catarrhal sore throat." With proper care, she will be able, positively, to execute her part at the Opera House tomorrow evening. To do so this evening might, and probably would, aggravate her trouble and render her again unable to appear during the week. I can promise, with positiveness, that she will have so far recovered as not to again disappoint her admirers. W. R. HAMILTON, M. D.

This evening Miss Nielson will appear as *Rosalind*, in Shakespeare's beautiful comedy of "As You Like It." The sale of seats for the week has been very large, and those who desire to hear the celebrated actress should lose no time in visiting the box-office. "Romeo and Juliet" will be presented to-morrow and Friday evenings.

Library Hall—"Old Curiosity Shop."

A very good audience assembled at Library Hall last evening to hear Miss Katie Putnam in the popular dramatization of Dickens' pathetic novel. The play was quite successful in entertaining and amusing its hearers, and was received with much approbation. Miss Katie Putnam, in her dual impersonation of *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness*, was much applauded. The pathetic and sentimental characteristics of the first were strongly offset by the grotesque and unique peculiarities of the second. She is an actress something after the style of Lotta, but her brain does not lie in her heels. Her ideas of the characters she undertakes are very well defined and well carried out in their interpretation.

The support rendered by her company was generally very good, and will improve when the people composing it get better acquainted. The make-up of Mr. Coleman as *Quilp* was superb, and his impersonation of the hateful dwarf excellent. So much cannot be said for Mr. Mark Bates' *Dick Swiveller*. It lacked the jauntiness depicted by Dickens. *Sally* and *Sampson Brass* were very well done.

"The Old Curiosity Shop" will be repeated this evening. It is well worth seeing and hearing.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—Interesting Exercises—Report of the President—Addresses, &c.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city was held Sunday evening in the Baptist Church, Rev. Pearson, Ross street. The elegant building was crowded and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

After an organ voluntary by John Q Everson, Esq., the audience sang the hymn commencing

"All Hail the Power of Jesus' name,"

after which Rev. J. M. Fulton read a portion of the Scriptures, and was followed in prayer by Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D. The audience next sang the Psalm commencing

"O, Sing a New Song to the Lord."

THE PRESIDENTS REPORT.

H. K. Porter, Esq., President, then read his annual report. After alluding to the personal gratification which he felt at having the annual meeting held in his own church home, he proceeded to speak of the influence for good which Christian Associations exerted in the community, and of the obligations imposed upon every individual Christian, to aid in placing young men—especially strangers and temporary sojourners—under wholesome religious influences.

THE ASSOCIATION ROOMS.

On this subject the President said: The Home of the Association is a matter of prime importance as affecting all its efficiency. Every church organization knows how vital this is. It seems hardly less so with an association, and we cannot expect the most efficient general work can be done till a permanent building, adapted fully to its needs, shall be owned in fee simple by the Pittsburgh Association. But, lacking this, we have been fortunate in the rooms that we have occupied. For several years we had the large rooms at the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, well located and very conspicuous. On the first of last April, however, as a matter of economy, we removed, at first reluctantly, to our present location on Fifth avenue. The fears we had entertained regarding this change were soon dispelled. Not only was more ample space secured, but we found quiet in place of distracting noise, and we found that the attendance of ladies upon the noonday meetings, and of young men upon the evening meetings, largely increased. The saving in the rent is very great, and leads us to propose to close the fiscal year, as we believe, without debt. We have come back to the same building where ten years ago the revived association first had rooms, and have not the same generous appreciation of our work and readiness to help in it, that we have always had from the owners, our fellow members.

In addition to changes cheerfully made by them to adapt the rooms to our use, we desire to make acknowledgment to them for a large amount of carpeting furnished at cost; and also to the ladies of the Women's Christian Association for carpeting our parlor at their own expense. This kindness on their part shown to us when we were feeling specially straitened in means, was highly appreciated. Others have helped in furnishing by the loan of paintings, and one generous friend, Mr. L. R. Norton, has given us a very valuable cabinet organ in exchange for one that had become somewhat noted for discordant sounds through long use. Any kind friend present has a desire in this direction, and would like to make a Christmas or Thanksgiving present to the Association, if one could only know what would be most acceptable, possibly a suggestion will be allowed. Our walls need at least a dozen bright, cheerful, choice engravings, of course suitably chosen, but not necessarily treasures of religious themes, or imaginary scenes of noted deathbeds.

Our meetings, as in years past, have been held regularly. With many of these the most of you are familiar.

THE NOONDAY MEETING

retains its place of prominence, we think by reason of its usefulness. The method of conducting it is so well known that it hardly needs special mention and repetition. We do feel, however, that mention cannot be made too frequently of the Saturday meeting for the study of the Sabbath-school lesson of the next day, and of the Tuesday meeting for some special Bible study. Both these have been very valuable, and may be made to be increasingly so. The year 1875 showed an average attendance of forty-seven. This year the attendance has been 1,800, an increase of six, or of more than 1,800 in the whole year. Throughout the whole of the two years 1875 and 1876, fifty have attended this daily meeting on an average, or exactly double the number in 1874.

A still larger proportionate increase (in 1876 over 1875) has been seen in the Sunday night meeting, when a large number of young men are often drawn in, many of them strangers to any church service. These meetings were specially large during the summer months, following as they did then did the open air service, and frequently eliciting expressions of deep interest and open-hearted confidence in private conversation on the part of men who had been impressed by the services on the street.

YOUNG CONVERTS' MEETINGS.

The special fruits of the last year, and one that seems to many of us of more promise than almost any other, is the young converts' meeting, begun just about one year ago. The meeting has been in charge of one of our number, who himself found Christ at one of the Union meetings of young men. Full of sympathy with those just starting in the life of Christ, he has been enabled to help and encourage many others, and the growth in the knowledge of God's word and in the loving use of it, on the part of these our youngest members, cannot fail to be evermore a matter of profound thanksgiving to them, and of great good to others. Already these newest members have entered heartily into work as it has been placed upon them, and discharged it not only with fidelity, but with a most appreciative sense of its importance. The question of continued vitality and life in the Association, and that in definitely, seems to many who have care fully studied this movement, to be most happily answered by it.

These meetings of young converts have so added to our working force that frequently at least one hundred members were engaged on the Sabbath in the conduct of open air meetings. These services have not only been largely taken part in by our members, but they have been more thoroughly prepared for and planned than ever before.

THE GOSPEL MEETINGS,

specially referred to in our last report, have been conducted regularly, and perhaps more numerously than in the previous year.

These have led to regular organizations of associations at various places, and revivals have in several cases been the result of their conduct.

In one locality in Allegheny the result has been a regular preaching station, and the erection of a house of worship, with the probability of complete church organization before the close of the year.

With such encouragement as to the past, what shall be our answer to-night as to the future? A retrospect like this is of little avail, except it lead to better devotion, and truer service. With one in charge of our affairs, trusted, respected and honored by his fellow members and in the community, and fitted for his position by years of experience in it, how shall the Association meet the demand of the new year? Not by rolling the burden upon him; he is to bear his own. But by a ready co-operation with him to whom we have entrusted the guidance; by a remembrance of Him with our Father, when we ask for strength and wisdom for ourselves; by cheerfully engaging to some service, be it little or great, in loving work in behalf of our fellow young men, and by a readiness to respond to any fair request that may be made on us.

After the singing of the hymn commencing "Brightly beams our Father's Mercy," Rev. T. N. Boyle was introduced and delivered an address. He urged his hearers to aid the great work of this association, and said it claimed and was entitled to the help of all Christians.

A collection was taken up at the close of Mr. Boyle's address, and then General James A. Beaver, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, was introduced. After briefly alluding to the great work of the association and its claims upon Christians, the speaker urged the necessity of such aid as would enable it to erect a suitable building. He referred to the gilded vice spoken of in the President's report, and said that it should be met by gilded virtue. As the greatest aid to the temperance cause he urged temperance saloons, where young men could get hot coffee, tea and lemonade as well as eatables.

The audience then sang, "Saviour, more than life to me," and was dismissed after prayer and benediction by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D.D.

Primary Teachers' Institute.

Pursuant to announcement by the City Superintendent, the most of the primary teachers of the city assembled at the Ralston school on Saturday morning, to witness the recitations and school-room work of the primary rooms of that school.

The object of the meeting was to give the primary teachers in all the schools in the city, a practical lesson in, and illustration of the excellent methods pursued in this model school. There were three classes exhibited. Miss Lizzie Scott, conducted a recitation of her class in the Second Reader, which, so far as position, manner and enunciation were concerned was excellent.

Superintendent Luckey supplemented the recitation with a few remarks upon its merits. He called the attention of the teachers upon the correct position of the pupils in the class while reading, the manner of holding the book and their correct pronunciation and distinct articulation.

The Institute then repaired in sections to the recitation rooms of Miss Lizzie Duncan and Miss Anna Moyes. In these rooms the teachers and pupils were engaged in regular school work—recitation and employment—and to say that the work was superior is faint praise.

Teachers engaged in the primary rooms, unless their methods be equal to those presented by the Ralston school, can learn as much in a two hours' lesson of this character as they would by their own experimenting in a year. Those teachers who were not present, certainly missed a valuable lesson in primary teaching. Now, let us have a similar lesson for the intermediate and grammar teachers, either from the Ralston or some other good school.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

What Constitutes Usurious Interest—Important Opinion by the Supreme Court.

Justice Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, rendered the following opinion yesterday in the case of Overholt vs. the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, which covers several others from Westmoreland, which were argued with it, as well as the case of Bryan vs. The Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh, and quite a number now pending in the courts of this county. The entire court concur in this:

OPINION.

The thirtieth section of the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, under which the defendants in error were organized and incorporated as a National Bank, declares that "the knowingly receiving, reserving or charging" by a national bank, "a rate of interest greater than" that lawful in the State in which such bank may be located, "shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill or other evidence carries with it, or which was agreed to be paid thereon; and if in law a greater interest has been paid, every, or any persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back in any action of debt, twice the amount of interest thus paid from the association taking or receiving the same; provided that such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred."

It is very clear, we think, that Congress intended that the National banks should be effectually prevented, as far as legislation could prevent it, from either charging or receiving more than the legal rate of interest in the State in which they might be located and carrying on their business. Experience had abundantly shown that to do this it would not be sufficient to provide that the excess over the lawful rate only should be illegal. These institutions of large capital would naturally exercise great power over those who should stand in need of their assistance; for it is as true now as it was in the days of Solomon, "The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the lender." It was considered, no doubt, that it would be too hard a measure to provide that the debt itself should be forfeited, or the security given for it declared void. That, too, had been tried in England and some of the United States, but was found not to arrest the practice, but only to increase the unjust gain of the usurer, who required to be indemnified by the needy borrower for the risks run by a method interdicted. It was deemed a sufficiently effectual preventive to enact that whenever the bank violated the law by "knowingly receiving, reserving or charging" more than the lawful interest, they should recover none, and that when the unlawful interest had been voluntarily paid, the debtor should be entitled to recover, as upon a penalty, double the interest paid; provided suit were brought within two years. Whenever the bank must resort to a suit, then the forfeiture of the entire interest, when an illegal rate has been stipulated or taken, follows as a necessary result. It was abundantly shown (Campbell vs. Sloan, 12, P. F. Smith, 485,) by numerous English and American authorities cited in the opinion of the Court, that where there has been a series of renewal notes given for the continuation of the original loan or advance, the taint of usury in the first transaction follows down the descent through the entire line. A renewal note is not payment of the original debt, and is not a new debt, or novation, in view of the usury laws, however it may be, if the parties so intend, as to the other questions. If it were held otherwise, usury would be so easy as to evade the statute. What the creditor is entitled to recover is the original loan, with lawful interest, and the borrower is entitled to set off against that has paid beyond what, by law, he was bound to pay. It is clear that as to the national banks has where they charge or stipulate for an illegal rate, all payment of interest, and not merely the excess, is illegal. "The illegal act," as is well remarked by Mr. Justice Gordon, in Lucas *vs.* Government National Bank 28, P. F. Smith 231, "destroys the interest bearing power of the obligation." "The receiving of such excessive interest is treated by the supreme power of the State as a public evil, and as such prohibited; consequently when taken against the statutory prohibition, it is acquired without right, and no title thereto rests in the taker. In such case he is to be held as one wrongfully in possession of his neighbor's property." It follows that neither the bank can maintain proceedings to recover his debt on the last of the series of renewal notes, the borrower is entitled to credit for all the interest he has paid from the beginning to the action, and not mere to the excess above the lawful rate.

This question was not before the court and was not decided in Brown vs. the Second National Bank of Erie, 22 P. F. Smith, 209. The only matters which could avail to plaintiff in error there, were the answers to the first two points which he made below. These were that the bank could not recover any part of its claim, and that if not the debtor was entitled to defalk double the amount of interest paid. These the court below refused, and the judgment was affirmed. The latter point we think he was entitled to credit for the excess of interest he had paid from time to time on the renewal note, and his forth was that he was entitled of an statement of all the interest on the note in suit, and these the court below affirmed. What is stated in the syllabus as decided by the court below—if indeed it meant to say that the debtor could only set off the excess of interest on previous notes, was not involved in the affirmance of the judgment. In Lucas vs. Government National Bank, 28, P. F. Smith, 228 the credit claimed was not for interest paid on former notes of which the note in suit was the last renewal, but upon entirely independent loans which had been paid in full, and the defendant claimed to defalk double the amount which he had paid This the Court held he could not do, but he was entitled to defalk the usurious interest he had paid on previous transactions. The affidavit of defense stated that the defendant had paid not less than $3,000 in excess of the legal rate of interest, and this, it was held, he had a right to defalk. Further than this it was not necessary to go in order to reverse the judgment and award a *pro cedendo*.

We are of opinion that the defendant be low was not entitled to defalk the interest on the $4,000 note which was not in suit. The words of tae act of Congress—"shall be held a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill or other evidence carries with it," were construed by Brown vs. the Second National Bank of Erie, have evident reference to the enforcement of the contract by judicial process. No action is given to recover back the interest charged, and if not, there can be no defalcation against an independent claim. *Non constat* that the principal of the $4,000 note will ever be sued for, but when it is, all the interest paid on the note, of which it is the last renewal, will be a credit upon it. Judgments reversed and writs of *pro cedendo* awarded.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

The Proposed Division Voted Down.

A vote was taken, on Tuesday last, on the proposed division of Wilkins township. The viewers had recommended a division, by a line from the Monongahela river northwardly along the western line of the borough of Braddock, and on to the Penn township line—cutting the township into nearly equal portions geographically. The principal object in asking for a division was to secure better school facilities for the large population embraced in the western end of the township. Wilkinsburg and the adjacent villages are, so far as school necessities are concerned, purely urban, while the rest of the township is rural. In the west end there are over four hundred children who ought to have ten months' tuition in the year, while seven or eight months in the year are all that the rural portions desire—children being employed the remaining months on farms and in gardens. The division proposed was not what a majority of either sections desired, and it was accordingly voted down. In looking at the vote, it should be borne in mind that many persons in the Third and Fourth districts (the western end) voted for division, not because they considered the lines the best that could have been made, but deemed that division better than none. Had it not been for this feeling, the vote *against* would have been very much larger. This vote has demonstrated that the only line of division likely to carry, is that recommended by a former board of viewers, and embracing little more territory than that constituting the district lately known as the Thirty-seventh ward. That report was set aside by the court, on account of a technical defect; and a new petition was filed, for the larger division, which has been set aside by the popular vote. The following is the result of the vote for and against division:

	For.	Against.
First district	29	124
Second district	1	253
Third district	145	9
Fourth district	157	9
	332	390
		332
Majority against		58

Run Over by a Train.

Yesterday morning the nine o'clock accommodation train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, while approaching Allegheny knocked down a man named Andrew Sheenan and run over his left leg above the ankle. The unfortunate man was placed in a baggage car and brought to the city station, after which he was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Buchanan, the road physician, is attending him, and gives as his opinion that to save the victim's life the foot will have to be amputated. The man states that he left his home on the corner of Webster and Tannehill streets, this city, yesterday morning to work for a person at Superior station, but when he arrived his services were not required. It was while returning home that he became confused, while walking on the track, and was knocked down by the accommodation train as stated, near the Irwin avenue crossing.

MR. MARK BATES, formerly a popular leading man at the Opera House, arrived in the city on Saturday. He is with the Katie Putnam combination, which appears at Library Hall this week. Mark is receiving the cordial greetings of hosts of friends in this city.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Official Totals Complete.

The official footings of the vote cast in Allegheny county were completed yesterday, and are as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hayes, R.	28,729
Tilden, D.	19,248
Cooper, Greenback	709
Smith, Pro	117
National American ticket	8
Hayes' majority over Tilden	9,481

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Errett, R.	14,551
Hopkins, D.	12,913
Errett's majority	1,638

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Bayne, R.	12,506
Cochrane, D.	8,326
Rabe, T.	151
Bayne over Cochrane	4,180

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

McNeil, R.	7,001
Smith, D.	4,351
Miller, Pro.	83
McNeill over Smith	2,650

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Gazzam, R.	5,962
Irwin, D.	5,086
Gazzam's majority	876

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Newmyer, R.	8,093
Sawyer, D.	5,225
Newmyer's majority	3,768

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Gilfillan, R.	6,332
Patterson, D.	5,332
Galbreth, Pro.	128
Gilfillan over Patterson	1,000

LEGISLATURE—FIRST DISTRICT.

Walker, R.	6,024
Long, R.	6,144
Graham, R.	6,353
Reed, D.	3,958
McDermott, D.	3,788
Stewart, D.	4,075
Starr, Pro.	66
Average Republican majority, 2,255.	

LEGISLATURE—SECOND DISTRICT.

Frazer, R.	2,716
Finn, R.	2,680
Buffum, D.	2,626
Helmold, D.	2,075
Kerr, Pro.	5
Maxwell, Pro.	6
Average Republican majority, 619	

LEGISLATURE—THIRD DISTRICT.

Taylor, R.	1,184
Kern, D.	1,454
Zern's majority	270

LEGISLATURE—FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mitchell, R.	8,140
McElroy, R.	8,128
Weaver, R.	8,261
Shafer, D.	4,771
Epping, D.	5,634
Carr, D.	5,694
Strahley, D.	5,705
Welker, D.	5,726
Warren, D.	21
Bender, P.	22
Argo, P.	22
Hershberger, P.	26
Average Republican majority, 2,367.	

LEGISLATURE—FIFTH DISTRICT.

Ston, R.	6,551
Magill, R.	6,986
Sill, D.	3,941
Fleming, D.	3,728
Penny, D.	96
Irwin, Pro.	77
Tinkris, P.	7
McCluckie, I.	920
Average Republican majority, 2,893.	

LEGISLATURE—SIXTH DISTRICT.

Miller, R.	3,004
Hill, R.	3,041
Fife, D.	2,460
McCabe, D.	2,747
Jardine, P.	91
Scott, P.	22
Biddle, I.	215
Average Republican majority, 508.	

PROTHONOTARY.

Kennedy, R.	29,094
Birmingham, D.	19,413
Gateson, Pro.	246
Kennedy over Birmingham	9,681

Mr. Kennedy polled 365 votes more than Governor Hayes.

COUNTY TREASURER.

McCallin, R.	28,816
Cooley, P.	19,628
Curtine, Pro.	192
McCallin over Cooley	9,478

Mr. McCallin ran 87 votes ahead of Hayes.

CORONER.

Thomas, R.	28,899
Booker, D.	19,712
Mahara, Pro.	178
Thomas over Booker	9,157
Thomas ran 149 votes ahead of Hayes.	

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Knowland, R.	28,728
Beadell, D.	19,673
Graham, Pro.	192
Knowland over Beadell	9,055

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

Herron, R	10,998
Beltzhoover, D.	6,551
Elliott, Pro.	52
Herron over Beltzhoover	3,815

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Woodward and Paxson.

Decisions were rendered in the following cases:

A. H. Rowand vs. John McD. Crossan *et al.* Appeal from the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Appeal dismissed at cos ts of appellant. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Wm. O. Aughinbaugh vs. Samuel Roberts; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed Opinion by the Chief Justice.

John Grazier *et al.* vs. James Bennett; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

William Ward vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

John Birmingham vs. Wm. J. Kountz Error to the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

A. C. McCalsam's appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, distributing proceeds of a Sheriff's sale. Decree affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Appeal of John Large from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Wm. Green vs. M. Rowsan. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Emanuel Frederick vs. Lewis Minehardt. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Henry Rosenbach's application to give bond for his discharge under the insolvent laws. Proceedings affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Samuel B. McElroy and James Dickson vs. Charles Parrish *et al.* Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Jordan S. Neel *et al.* vs. Anton Steiner. Error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Schmidt & Friday's appeal from the decree of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Decree reversed. Opinion by Judge Paxson.

Bryan vs. Tradesman's National Bank of Pittsburgh. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Sharswood. This case is covered by the opinion in Overholt vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, elsewhere published.

Overholt vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Sharswood.

Collins & Co. vs. O. N. Barnes. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Gordon.

Stern vs. Saeger. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Paxson.

Stephenson vs. Carpenter. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Sharswood.

In re estate of Thomas S. Clarke, deceased. Appeal from the decree of the Orphans Court of Allegheny county. Decree reversed. And now, November 13, 1876, it is ordered and decreed that the executors of Thomas S. Clarke, deceased, set aside from the residuary estate, or invest in stock to be selected or bought by them for each and every child of Charles J. Clark and Agnes S. Kennedy, that has been or may be born after May 30, 1867, and before April 4, 1883, such an amount as will be equivalent to the market value of 100 shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad and 100 shares of stock in the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, on the 29th day of May, 1867. And it is further ordered, that the costs in the court below and in this court be paid out of the residuary estate of the said Thomas S. Clarke. Opinion by Sharswood.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Captain John S. McMillan vs. Ives Maratta *et. al.*, the Court awarded plaintiff a final decree and granted an injunction against defendant from further use of the McMillan patent capstan; also appointing H. D. Gamble, Esq., master to assess damages and take testimony.

A decision was rendered in the equity case of Hawthorn vs. Jennings, Hunter and others, well-known oil operators. It was an action to recover equitable interest in a large tract of oil land in Venango and Crawford counties. The bill in a equity was dismissed with costs.

Wallace *et al.* vs. Berry *et al.* Bill dismissed with costs.

Wm. Henry, assignee, vs. R. B. Edgar *et al.* Decree for complainant according to prayer of both to be prepared at length by counsel submitted.

Green vs. Nichols. Decree for injunction against use of inventions described in patent 131,944 and in first claim of patent 140,267 and for an account.

NEW RULES ADOPTED.

The court adopted the following rule in admiralty: In all cases in admiralty on appeal each party to an appeal shall furnish to the court at the commencement of hearing, and shall serve on the proctor for each of the other parties to the appeal, ten days before the hearing, a printed or written finding of facts and conclusions of law, as proposed in the act of Congress of February 16, 1875, section 1, 18th United States Statutes at Large. If this be not done the party in default will not be heard on the appeal, and if the party in default be the appellant his appeal will be dismissed.

The following rule adopted by the Supreme Court at its present session was adopted in this court: "Ordered that Attorneys and Counsellors at law who have been admitted, and are entitled to practice as such in the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be deemed members of the bar of this Court, and shall have the same rights and privileges therein as such as if they had been regularly admitted as such in this Court."

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

Robert Bennett, Sr., vs. James Grumff: action on two notes. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

Robert Moore and wife vs. L. B. Duff, executor of Mary Ann Johnston, deceased: action for services due the deceased. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

This court adjourned without transacting any business, on account of the death of a relative of Judge White.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Frank H. Callahan was convicted of keeping a ferocious dog and sentenced to pay the costs.

Geo. H. Truby was convicted of adultery, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

In the case of C. Smith, charged with selling liquor without a license, *nolle prosequi* allowed.

Peter Goodhill, indicted for larceny by bailee. Not guilty.

Matthew Shidley was found not guilty of the charge of larceny by bailee.

Sarah Levenspira, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Fannie O'Keefe. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

T. Kulkacker pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license, and was fined $200 and costs.

Ed. Boyer was acquitted of a charge of larceny from the person.

Maria Frew, charged with keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Officer Costello. Jury out.

Chas. Farrell, charged with assault and battery with intent to rob, on oath of Jas. G. Mullin. Jury out.

Legal Notes.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, the motion previously made by E M. O'Neill, Esq., on behalf of certain creditors, to have the Sheriff's sale of the Exposition building set aside, was considered.

No argument was made, the counsel who appeared for the purchasers offering little resistance to the motion. The Court ordered the sale to be set aside on the third exception, which was that there were irregularities in making the levy. Proceedings will now be commenced anew, and the building will be sold again.

Judge Ewing, of the Quarter Sessions Court, has appointed Mr. H. W. Oliver, Sr., a member of the Board of City Viewers, in the place of Mr. Cassidy, resigned. Mr. Oliver is a very competent person for the position, and the selection is one which every property holder can indorse.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Regular Meeting—Failure of the Bond Ordinance—The City Depository Ordinance Passed Finally—The South Side Railway Company, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at quarter past two o'clock, and Mr. David Aiken was called to the chair.

The following ordinances from the file of Select Council were considered: Ordinance establishing original Roan or avenue from River avenue, near the Allegheny, to Hiland reservoir, passed; ordinance for construction of a board sidewalk on Mornigside avenue from Butler street to present board walk on Morningside avenue, at a cost of $853 19, passed; ordinance containing a long list of rules for the government of market houses, passed; granting Charles Preutiar right to erect a frame building in the Seventeenth ward, passed; constructing a stone sewer on Soho run, at a cost of $685, passed.

The following ordinances, previously adopted by Common Branch, were also adopted: Ordinances establishing the grade of West avenue, Fifteenth ward, from Penn avenue to the railroad; establishing grade of Ridge street from Thirty-third street to Craig street.

An ordinance authorizing the changing of four per cent. bonds for five per cent bonds. The ordinance failed by a vote of nine against. It was then claimed that the ordinance was not understood by members, and on motion it was again taken up and Mr. Shipton, from the Finance Committee, was called upon to explain. The ordinance provides that new five per cent. bonds shall be exchanged for the four per cent. railroad compromise bonds at the rate of $96 per cent. on the face value of the five per cent. bonds. It was claimed that the exchange would render a saving of interest to the city, but just how much result would be effected was not explained. A mot